REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,463.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ......Rs. 48 } Including; For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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One Month "	" 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Tuticorin	19
" Rutnagherry	12	" Colombo	20
" Vingorla	12	" Galle	21
" Carwar	13	" Negapatam	24
" Goa	13	" Madras	26
" Mangalore	14	" Coconada	28
" Cannanore	15	" Vizagapatam	29
" Tellicherry	15	" Bimlipatam	29
" Calicut	16	" Gopaulpore	30
" Beypore	16	" False Point	31
" Cochin	17		Feb.
" Alleppey	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

	Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	5
" Kurrachee	21	" Fao	5
" Guadur	22	" Bushire	7
" Muscat	24	" Bahrein	7
" Bunder Abbas	26	" Linga	12
" Linga	28	" Bunder Abbas	14
" Bushire	30	" Muscat	16
	Feb. 1873.	" Guadur	18
" Fao	1	" Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	" BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer "MALAGA" will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..........Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MALAGA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Malaga.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY, and having a Deck Saloon has very superior accommodation for twenty-six passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 600

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

Passage Money, Exclusive of Liquors,

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. KING, SEYMOUR & Co.
Liverpool. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta. KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

A Consignment of NEW MISCELLANEOUS GOODS just imported, to be disposed of by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the Godown No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, (opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons)

On TUESDAY the 14th, and on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the abovementioned Godown, a large consignment of new Miscellaneous goods, just imported from England. The same comprises rich imitation fruits and flowers under glass domes and stands, double and single child's perambulators and aprons (with and without hoods), large and small sized rocking horses, children's toys of numerous descriptions, croquet games, cricket bats and balls, coloured engravings, in maple frames, a lot of oil paintings in gilt frames, several rolls of English Brussels carpet, velvet-pile and drugget carpets, coir door mats, albums of sizes, best Rimmel's perfumery, two cases of new stationery comprising superfine note papers, memorandum and diary books, ledger journal and cash books, a case of superior made boots and shoes, few pairs of ladies' boots, sets of wire gauze dish covers, copper and brass tea kettles, leather work and jewel boxes, pieces of silk and venetian cloth for linings, sets of garden tools, leather portmanteaus, a set of rich glassware, and other miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the articles will be on inspection from Friday, the 10th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at CAMATEEPOORA.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of mortgagee Pootajee bin Malloo Yadao Golee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Badle Nagoo bin Nagoo, and his mother Yellabai, widow of Nagoo bin Dhuma:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, situate at 9th Camateepoora Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon and containing 55 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,336, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, and bounded on the East by the property of Baroo Semalee, on the West by the Cross Public Road, on the South by the Public 9th Street, on the North by the Sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenements, or dwelling-house, situate at 9th Camateepoora Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing 51 2-9th square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,269, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, bounded on the East by the Rajana Foomalee, on the West by the aforesaid property, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the Public Road.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Jooma Ahmed Mahomed, about fifty tons first-class Teak Boards and Scantlings.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Noor Mahomed Gunay, about 10 tons Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
" Earrings	" £1 10 to £10
" Lockets	" £1 0 to £20
Suites	" £10 10 to £56
Chains......Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
" Earrings	" £5 to £50.
" Lockets	" £5 to £100.
" Rings	" £5 to £500.
" Suites	" £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. MOOLTAN, 2,257 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Colombo and Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 8th January 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES S. S. AMBASSADOR from CALCUTTA.—NOTICE is hereby given of this Steamer's arrival, and Consignees are hereby called upon to SEND OFF BOATS, without delay, to RECEIVE their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Williamson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Williamson.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1873.

NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under SECTIONS 63 and 64 of ACT II. of 1865.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City, is completed for the year 1873, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 24th January 1873.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 23rd January 1873.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner & Assessor's Office, 9th January 1873.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL during the months of OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER last:—

Fehan, D., late Acting Sub-Conductor, Mhow.
Foy, Charles Oliver, late Engineer, Bombay Marine.
Fuller, C. E., late Surveyor, Carwar Railway.
Goodbun, C. F., late Clerk Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph Dept.
Harrington, Sarah, Mrs., Widow, late of Poona.
Hinton, J. Henry, late Photographer, Bombay.
Hosea, William, late Overseer, G. I. P. R. Co., Bombay.
Louis, Caroline, Mrs., Wife of Gustave Roger.
Marsh, John, late Engine Driver G. I. P. R. Co.
Mills, Oliver George, late District Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. R. Co.
Osler, William Henry, late Reporter of the "Indian Statesman."
Peters, Hermann, late Guard G. I. P. R. Co.
Rimington, Joseph Salter, Surgeon Major, late Residency Surgeon, Baroda.
Robinson, J., late Clerk Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph Dept.
Seram, Andrew, late Portuguese Clerk in the Commissariat.
Smith, James, late Plumber, G. I. P. R. Co.
Stewart John, late Driver G. G. I. P. R. Co.
Waterman, John, Asst. Station Master, Sholapore, G. I. P. R.

N. B. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Admin. Genl's Office, 7th January 1873.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR Messrs NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SON'S highly appreciated WINES has induced them to appoint us AGENTS for the convenience of their numerous Constituents, we beg therefore to wait upon you with list of Goods in Stock.

Should Presidents of Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c., require other brands of N. J. & Son's Wines, not mentioned in our list, or any other Goods which they are in the habit of receiving, we could arrange to have a permanent stock always ready for the immediate execution of orders.

To large Consumers, or regular Monthly Constituents, special terms will be allowed, giving all the advantages of direct importation.

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.

Bombay, January, 1873.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SON'S AGENCY.

LIST OF WINES ON HAND.

		Per doz. Rs. as.			Per doz. Rs. as.
St. Loubès	Qts.	11 0	St. Estèphe	Qts.	19 0
"	Pts.	6 4	"	Pts.	10 4
Medoc	Qts.	12 0	Chateau Lafite 1865	Qts.	50 0
"	Pts.	6 12			
Medoc Superior	Qts.	13 8			
"	Pts.	7 8	*White Wines.*		
Cantenac	Qts.	15 0			
"	Pts.	8 4	Barsac	Qts.	15 0
Pauillac	Qts.	16 0	"	Pts.	8 4
"	Pts.	8 12	Sauternes	Qts.	16 0
St. Julien	Qts.	17 8	"	Pts.	8 12
"	Pts.	9 8	Chablis	Qts.	25 0

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market,
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE, a large four-seated CARRIAGE, light and handsome, by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order; a pair of fast trotting AUSTRALIAN HORSES; and a double set of ENGLISH HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire "P. P. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.—The STEEPLECHASE COURSE on the FLATS is NOW READY for any Gentleman to ride and practise over.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.

IT is proposed to have the following RACES on the FLATS on THURSDAY, the 30th instant:—

1st—Rs. 50 from the fund. ~~For all horses.~~ About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weight 11 stones 7 lbs.; previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 15.

2nd—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and Country-breds. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under and 4 lbs. extra for every inch over to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 15.

3rd—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and Country-breds that have never won a race, and to be ridden by gentlemen who have never won a race. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under and 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over. Entrance Rs. 10.

4th—A Gold Bracelet. For all horses that have been regularly ridden lately by Ladies. Half a mile flat race. Catch weights not under 10 st. 7 lbs. for Arabs and 11 st. 7 lbs. for Australians. Riders to be nominated by the owners.

All horses running in the above Races must be owned and ridden by members of the Services or of any recognised Club.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1869 will be in force.

Entrances to be sent not later than MONDAY, the 27th inst., accompanied by the Entrance Fees, to H. W. ATKINSON, Byculla Club.

W. M. TENNENT, } Hon. Secretaries.
REG. MURRAY, }

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside), London.
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1873.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
RE-APPEARANCE OF
MR. & MRS. BENNEE,
NEE MISS FANNY RAYNOR,
Kindly assisted by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

CAMILLE!
CAMILLE!!
CAMILLE!!
CAMILLE!

THE SUPPER,
THE PLEDGE OF LOVE,
RETRIBUTION,
THE FETE,
DEATH.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Family Tickets for three	Rs. 10
Dress Circle	" 4
Stalls	" 3
Gallery	" 2
Pit	" 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH JANUARY.
SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL.
LONDON CONCERT COMPANY,
AIDED BY
JOHN EDWARDS,
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.
NEW ACTS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW SKETCHES, ETC.
THE SISTERS FORD,
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DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
BAL MASQUE.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

1st FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the accommodation required for each Machine.

Objects intended for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for SUPPLYING STORES from 15th January to 31st March 1873, for the use of the PRESIDENCY DRAWING and LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE will be received at this Office up to 9th instant.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained and the Specification may be inspected during office hours at the Office of the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, give NOTICE to the PUBLIC as follows:—

Having PAID OFF the DEBTS DUE BY ME, and RECOVERED those DUE TO ME, I have CLOSED (my) business and dealings. The reason thereof is that I intend shortly to go on a pilgrimage, and therefore having revoked all old wills and testamentary writings there may be bearing my signature, I (wish to) make my new will and testamentary writing. By this LAST NOTICE, therefore, I inform the people of Bombay, Tanna, Bhownuggur, and other places, that if there be any person who has a claim, or a right, or title, of any description whatever, against me, and (or ?) against my property with respect to my dealings, and (or ?) with respect to (my) partnership (business), and (or ?) with respect to inheritance (and) share, and (or ?) with respect to any claim whatever relating to Suit No. 341, and the Injunction Suit No. 467 (founded on a rule *nisi*) of the year 1869, and (or ?) with respect to every other matter whatever, and (or ?) with respect to all other matters, he should, within FOURTEEN DAYS, viz., from the 7TH of JANUARY 1873 to the 20TH of JANUARY 1873, give me Notice of the same through the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette*, mentioning the documents, if there be any, bearing my signature, and (or ?) the signature of my vakil (or ?) Vanotar (Agent or Karkoon) on my behalf, and (or ?) the signature of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley on my behalf. Should any (such) person fail to give me the Notice through (either of) the abovementioned papers within the period aforesaid, and should he (that is to say, any person whatever) concealing the documents connected with any of the abovementioned particulars, hereafter raise (set up) a claim or title of any kind whatever on the strength of such documents against me, and (or ?) against my property, and (or ?) against my business, and (or ?) against my testamentary writing, and (or ?) in the event of my demise against the representatives (and) heirs of my property, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the same is null and void.

2. The reason of my again giving notice to the public with reference to the abovementioned two Suits is, that I obtained on the 24th day and the 25th day of October 1872, from my Attorneys and from (their) Managing Clerk, Prabhu Doowarkanath, certain information which I had been totally ignorant of (before). Therefore, with a view to obtain an explanation with respect to the same, a written correspondence consisting of the following three notes (letters) marked A, B, and C, took place between me and my Solicitors. But as I have not up to this day obtained the least information sought for (by me), I am obliged to make known all these particulars again to the public.

TH. (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

A.

Bombay, 9th December 1872.

To Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I, the undersigned, inform you that in the year 1869, you were appointed by me as my Attorneys to conduct on my behalf the two following Cases, viz., Suit No. 341 and the Suit No. 467, called an Injunction Suit founded on a rule *nisi*, and that they were entrusted to your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath. In the former I was the Plaintiff and in the latter I was the Defendant; the Bills of Costs of which I paid on the 7th of December 1869. I was given the copies of the letters in the above said Suit No. 341 up to the 5th of August 1869, the last letter bearing No 23; and in the same way I was given the copies of the letters in the abovesaid Injunction No. 467 up to the 25th of November 1869, the last letter bearing No. 46. But some of these letters and their answers seem to have been written ambiguously; and in the above said Suit No. 341 there are some letters which have neither number nor date, and they appear to have been written without consulting me at all, and the copies of which are not given to me up to this date. Again I have not been furnished with copies of several letters received by you after the date mentioned in the Bills of Costs from the Defendants of the said Suit, and the Plaintiffs of the said Injunction Suit, and of their answers which were written by you without consulting me, nor have you charged for them in your Bills of Costs. Up to this day you have kept me in ignorance about all the above said matters. Therefore I request you to have a careful search made in your office about everything mentioned above, and inform me, by a letter within 3 days' time from the receipt of this letter, of everything relating to the said Suits done by you for me, and of which I have not been informed as yet. The reason of my making inquiries and informing you about everything mentioned above is, that on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 I was furnished with some information from your office through your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath. As the said information did not satisfy me, and as it led me to entertain greater doubts, I am obliged to trouble you with this letter, and beg to remain, yours most truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

B.

Bombay, 11th December 1872.

Dossa Lalljee,—With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, we have to ask you to explain a little more fully what you want to know from us, as your letter is not intelligible.

If you wish to make any charge against us, please state it plainly.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) RIMINGTON, HORE AND LANGLEY.

C.

Bombay, 13th December 1872.

To Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the 1st para. of your letter dated the 11th instant, I beg to state that I cannot state more fully than I have done in my letter of the 9th instant. In my said letter I only wanted to know from you whether there has been any correspondence between you as my Attorneys, and the opposite parties in the said Suits, besides those mentioned in the Bills of Costs and those copies of which were given to me on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 by your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doowarkanath.

With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter, I beg to state that I am not going to make any charge against you, but as you were my Attorneys, and as I would be bound by your acts done in that capacity, I thought it better to make inquiries and to provide against them in order that the opposite parties may not in future take any unfair advantage over me.—Yours truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

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IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

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12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Inlaid Bands, lined with Silk Velvet, polished, Rs. 10.

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12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Brass Clips and Corners, the Flaps lined with Leather, the Interior lined with Polished Mahogany. Rs. 9.

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First opened, it presents a perfect work-box, spring is touched and the front falls, the flap in lid is opened, and the completely arranged Stationery case is disclosed to view. In Leather Lined with quilted silk and fitted with Stationery and Cutlery. Rs. 26.

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In polished Mahogany, lock, &c. Contents: 10 half cakes of best Water Colours, namely,—Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Emerald Green, &c., &c., Stick of Indian Ink, three Saucers, a Water-glass, and 12 camel-hair brushes of sizes, fitted with handles, in polished Mahogany Box with Lock and Key. Rs. 7.

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The PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne, or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

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N.B.—This Department of S. Rose & Co.'s business will be duly announced as soon as their Book-cases, &c., are fixed and arranged.

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SHAPURJEE AND THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Let all parties concerned attend the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY next, the 10th day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why upon the Liquidators satisfying the claims of all the admitted creditors by payment of a FINAL DIVIDEND, this Honourable Court should not make an order for the final closing of the Liquidation without having regard to the adjustment of the rights of contributories amongst themselves as provided for by Section LXXXV. of Act XIX. of 1857, and why the abovenamed Corporation should not be dissolved; and I do further order that service of this rule or order be made by advertizing the same in two Bombay English Newspapers and two Native Newspapers three times in each.—Dated this 13th day of December 1872.

J. GIBBS.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attornies for Official Liquidators.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

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The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 8th January 1873.

TO
INDIAN OFFICIALS.

• • • •

"WE would point to the MADRAS JURIST as an example of what careful editing can make out of the dry bones of law. Side by side with the Reports of all the High Courts we find therein original articles and correspondence on legal subjects, and altogether it seems to be an admirable legal Journal."—*Pioneer.*

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• • • •

"We have for some time past purposed introducing the 'Madras Revenue Register' to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the publication would be 'The Revenue Register of India,' as the journal is a record of all revenue suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The Register, which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Foster Press, Madras. The benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the MADRAS JURIST."—*Indian Statesman*, 15th July, 1871.

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NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of BILLS, payable on demand, on the Treasury of Akola (West Berar) will be received by the Undersigned until noon of FRIDAY, the 10th instant.

Available surplus about 10 Lacs of Rupees.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

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THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
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There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

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C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	186·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,480
6,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	280
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co	7,650
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	2,010
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	920 nl.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	935
300	1,000	all	200 p	Frenct Press Co	700
2	6,000	6,000	228 p	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	960
250	400	350	42½ p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co	510
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	2,000	all	Nil	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,170
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
153	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	100 p.s	Oriental	2,800
690	2,500	2,400	210 p.s	Royal	2,075
00	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,305
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 sd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
—	95	19½	—	Do. China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—				East India Bank	1
—	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼ to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 3/8 to 110⅞
Four & half per cent	103¾ to 104
Four per cent	101¾ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
Paris Municipal (fully paid-up)	89
share Rs. 117) per Bond	117

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Although the unsatisfactory state of the up-country demand continues, and the unwillingness of the dealers to pay higher prices as asked by first holders remains unabated, there appears very little disposition on the part of first holders to part with their stocks at the current rates, and consequently business is restricted to a few descriptions. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 4 6 to Rs. 4 5 6
„ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „ „ 4 13 0 to „ 4 14 6
„ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „ „ 5 11 0 to „ 5 12 0
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 7 „ „ 5 2 0 to „ 5 2 6
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 8 „ „ 5 12 0 to „ 5 13 0
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 „ „ 6 8 0 to „ 6 9 0
„ Printers 26 „ 30 „ 3 „ „ 2 6 6 to „ 2 7 0
„ Mad'apollams 32 „ 24 „ 3 „ „ 2 3 0 to „ 2 3 6
„ „ 50 „ 24 „ 5¼ „ „ 3 12 6 to „ 3 13 3
„ Jacconets 40 „ 20 „ 2½ „ „ 2 1 3 to „ 2 1 9

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. Rs. 5 12 0
1,000 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „ „ 5 11 0
250 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „ „ 5 12 3
1,000 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 6 „ „ 4 5 0
1,250 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 6 „ „ 4 5 0
500 „ „ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 „ „ 6 9 0
1,500 „ „ Mad'pollams 32 „ 24 „ 3 „ „ 2 3 3

COTTON.

The market closed quiet, but there has been little enquiry. The following purchases are reported:—

50 candies Old Dhollera (Ready) at Rs. 218 to Rs. 219
50 „ „ „ „ „ 217
25 „ „ „ „ „ 219
75 „ Sawginned „ „ 240
75 „ New Hingunghaut „ „ 294
50 „ „ Fairpore „ at „ 251 to „ 252
50 „ „ Khandeish „ „ 240 to Rs. 242
60 „ „ Agra „ „ 174

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Water No. 40 at 14¼ as. per lb.
5,100 „ Turkey Red No. 30 to 40 at 19¾ „

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th January 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	33,674 0 0
Merchandize	48,463 0 0
Eart Trains	1,153 0 0
Electric Telegraph	547 0 0
Total Rs.	83,837 0 0

Corresponding week in January 1872.

Open 349¼ Miles.

Coaching	47,098 0 0
Merchandize	65,649 0 0
Earth Trains	839 0 0
Electric Telegraph	628 0 0
Total Rs.	114,214 0 0
Decrease Rs.	30,377 0 0

CALCUTTA.—4TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities:—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10 and 101-12, and small sums at Rs. 102.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-4.
—In shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,400.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH JANUARY.

London .. Cotton, Cases, Seeds } No ship.
Liverpool } Iron Ships Cotton £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
Wooden Ships „ £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2 5s. nominal.
Seeds £2 5s. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton, Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice £3 5s.
Trieste £3 5s.
Liverpool £3 10s.
Havre £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. } Jan. & Feb. shipt.
Liverpool via Suez Canal £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.
China .. Steamer Cotton Rs. 5 per bale.
„ Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta .. Salt Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Ambassador (s)	Williamson	Calcutta, Dec. 29.
	Salado	Johnstone	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Roumania	Thomas	London via Madras.
	Dunkeld	Follet	Calcutta.

The steamer Fusi Yama, Callaghan, to Aden, Jedda, and Hodeida, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Neera, to Aden.
Steamer Pearl, to Aden and Jedda.
Brig Futtay Reman, to Mozambique.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 4 Strathclyde (s) ... Pearson ... London, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 4 Peshawur (s) ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 4 Dhoolia (s) ... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf (s), 47 casks beer, P. F. Mowdawalla; 70 cases metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 10 drums turpentine, Hugh D. Fisher and Co.; 90 cases copper sheets, B. and A. Hormarjee.

Saladin, 10 cases iron wire, John S. Elmore and Co.; 25 cases glassware, Rahimtoola Ebram and Co.; 50 cases brandy, W. Watson and Co.; 3 packages glassware, Framjee Jehangier; 50 cases papers, John S. Elmore and Co.

Africa (s), 50 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Bertram Rigby, 38 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Palermo, 70 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Una (s), 10 cases iron wire, John S. Elmore and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Glaneuse, 16 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

Arabia (s), 18 cases wine, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 140 bundles hemp, S. S. Narrelwala; 21 bales cotton Dewamull Suchanund; 46 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosany.

Dreadnought, ½ bale cotton, Behreud Brothers; 400 bags galls, Trithdass Doocomull; 20 bales cotton, Nemraz Narotumdass.

Una (s), 37 bales wool, Bhugwan Bhowanbhoy.

St. Olaf (s), 1,009 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 24 bales hides, Suckoor Futtybhoy; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales wool, Soonderdass Damoder; 57 bales cotton, Jewabhoy Ahmedbhoy; 66 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 65 bales cotton, Tricomjee Namedas; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

Malaga (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.; 74 bales cotton, Goculdas Heerjee and Co.; 86 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 700 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 50 cases gum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 37 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed; 4 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Ameeroodin; 100 cases olibanum, Dewjeebhoy Golam Hossen; 11 packages M. o' P. shell and 1 case T. shells, N. Gangjee; 19 cases peacock feather, R. Aliruza; 19 cases M. o' P. shells, J. Campbell and Co; 35 cases M. o' P. shells, D. Hasson.

Behar (s), 127 bags coffee, Vusraz Mahonjee; 50 packages coffee, Cursondass Nensey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar (s), 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Memfi (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 20 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 7 cases silk, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (-), 586 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 65 bales cotton, Ramnaran Moorledhur; 2 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 378 bundles sharkfins and 13 bundles fishmaws, Goonabhoy Lalljee; 101 bundles sharkfins, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 804 bundles sharkfins, Lalljee Hemraz; 2 cases peacock feathers, Mooladena Fazull; 131 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 2 cases Cambay stones, Vundrawandass Jumnadass; 18 bundles Samuda stone and 1 box Camba stones, S. N. Talatee; 80 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 36 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 109 bales cotton, Dhunalall Choonelall; 23 bales cotton, Nemraz Nurrotumdass; 122 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 18 tubs camphor, H. E. Ellis; 8 cases olibanum, M. Jewraz; 50 cases twists, N. Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 4 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Walker, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Tennant, Captain, 108th Foot, on leave, from Deesa.

Adams, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.

JANUARY 8.

Marx, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 8.

Young, Lieutenant, H.M.'s 20th Regiment N.I., on duty, to Bhooj.

Menzies, Major, Insptr. General of Registration, Madras, to join, to Oomrawuttee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th January 1873.

Surgeon H. J. Blanc, M. D., is placed on general duty, Bombay District, with effect from the 6th December 1872.

Surgeon E. H. R. Langley is placed on general duty, Poona Division.

With the sanction of Government one complete company of the European Infantry Regiment at Deesa will in future be located at Ahmedabad. Arrangements to be made accordingly by the General Officer Commanding Northern Division of the army.

Sergeant R. Langford, Barrack Department, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 59th Regiment.

Lance Corporal John Burton, 3rd Hussars, Unattached List, employed as School Master to the Poorundhur Sanitarium, is promoted to Sergeant, with effect from the 30th December 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain J. G. Cockburn, to England per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before medical board.

[illegible]—Lieutenant G. A. W. Forrest to England, troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Surgeon J. Watts, to England for 12 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

76th Foot—Lieutenant J. B. Stradling, to England per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Madras Infantry—Capt. G. H. Cherry from 1st to 31st January 1873, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant H. T. Lugard (No. 3 Battery 23rd Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 14	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

		At 7 P.M.			At 7 P.M.
Monday	Jan.	6	Monday	Apr.	7
„	„	13	„	„	14
„	„	20	„	„	21
„	„	27	„	„	28
„	Feb.	3	„	May	5
„	„	10	„	„	12
„	„	17	„	„	19
„	„	24	„	„	26
„	Mar.	3			At 5½ P.M.
„	„	10	Friday	May	30
„	„	17	„	June	6
„	„	24	„	„	13
„	„	31			

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
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NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE will be happy to receive Visitors at a Garden Party at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY, January 9th, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Capt.,
A. D. C. in Waiting.
Government House, Parell.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE are informed that on account of the RECEPTION at Government House THIS DAY, the MEETING will TAKE PLACE at the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, Parell Road, a 4 P.M., precisely, instead of at the Town Hall, as had been previously intimated to them.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 9th January 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FLEMING—January 1st, at Hill Hall, Epping, the wife of John Fleming, Esq., C.S.I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAWFORD—December 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MASON—FOX—January 2nd, at the London Mission Church, Benares, by the Rev. D. Hutton, Edwin C. Mason, to Annie M. D. Fox, daughter of the late W. Duff, Esq., Singeshwar Factory, Bhagulpore.

OUGHTERSON—CRAWFORD—December 24th, at Christ Church, Alleppey, by the Rev. W. Johnson, C.M.S., assisted by the Rev. Henry Baker, C.M.S., James Robert Oughterson, Esq., to Jennie Campbell Sinclair, third daughter of Hugh Crawford, Esq., Commercial Agent to H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

PONSONBY—HOGG—January 1st, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Baker Morell, Charles John Ponsonby, Esq., Indian Forest Department, to Isabella Marshall, daughter of the late James Hogg, Esq., of Lowvallerfield, Perthshire.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

MR. HENRY STANLEY'S discovery of Dr. Livingstone has met with a good deal more applause than that feat merits, or than has been bestowed on geographical discoveries of a more difficult and dangerous kind. We should say so if Mr. Stanley were an Englishman or a Frenchman, and have no wish to detract one jot from his just meed of praise. The truth is that there is a great deal of luck in the reputation which a traveller makes for himself as well as in the accomplishing of his journey. Start two men into Africa from any given point, both equally energetic, equally accomplished as regards the end in view, of equal good sense and equally well equipped for the journey proposed, and the chances are that while one of them might accomplish that journey with tolerable ease and safety, the other would meet with great obstacles and dangers, or might have to turn back before half his task was accomplished, or might lose his life by disease or violence. Individual energy and skill go for a great deal in the conduct of such affairs, but they are not everything. Accident, or what for want of a better word is often termed accident, has a great deal to do with the traveller's success, and the same holds good in regard to the reputation which his success brings him. He may come back with his hardly earned discovery at a time when the great world is so engaged with stirring events that it will hardly deign to give him any attention, or he might arrive at a dull moment when it is glad to welcome any new sensation. He may get into a circle which finds it to be for its interest and pleasure to exalt him and his [illegible] hands of those who secretly desire to depreciate him, and who do so all the more effectually that they pretend to be his friends. Without any fault of his own, he may be unfortunate in his publisher, for men coming out of barbarous regions are not very good judges in such a matter. The country he treats of may be exciting particular attention at the moment of his appearance, or it may be a mere drug in the literary market, and factitious circumstances may or may not give a sensational interest to his discoveries.

Now if we look at the reputation Mr. Stanley has achieved, and even at the money he has made by his journey in search of Dr. Livingstone, it must be admitted that Mr. Stanley has been fortunate far above any of his fellows in the ill-remunerated field of explorative travel. He was extremely fortunate in finding Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, for as he does not seem to have discovered that the Doctor was there until quite close upon him, it is probable that if he had missed him then he might be still wandering about Africa in search of him. But having been so fortunate, how enormous has been his reward of praise and of solid pudding! As *Vanity Fair* pointed out, there is nothing so very wonderful in Mr. Stanley, with youth and unlimited funds on his side, having been able to walk to a point which Dr. Livingstone managed to reach without the aid of either and by a much more dangerous and circuitous route. The journey of Mr. Stanley was on a well frequented Arab route, and it has been made three times before by Englishmen—by Burton and Speke on their discovery of Lake Tanganyika, by the same gentlemen on their return from the Lake country, and by Speke and Grant on their journey to the Nile. After that the journey to Ujiji, even though it involved a little detour, could not be called a feat of explorative travel or be regarded as a remarkable achievement; and though Mr. Stanley had no white man with him, when he found Dr. Livingstone, he had one during the greater part of the preceding journey, and he had the advantage of being accompanied by negroes like "Bombay," who could speak English and had been to Ujiji and Tanganyika with Burton and Speke, and to Uganda and the imaginary Lake Victoria Nyanza with Speke and Grant. Then let us consider the immense advantage given to a traveller by having £4,000 to spend on so short and now so comparatively easy a journey as that to the Lake country, and by having behind that "unlimited funds" to draw upon. On such conditions and almost without the "unlimited funds," we should undertake to leave our card on any spot in Africa, and there are, probably, hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and of Americans who would be quite ready to do the same. When Burton and Speke explored the way to Ujiji,—having to find out for themselves all the difficulties in their path, the methods of travel with the means of communication and of exchange,—they had only £1,800 to do it all with, and yet they got within half-a-dozen miles of the furthest point ever reached by Mr. Stanley, even with Dr. Livingstone's aid; and, in addition, Speke discovered the first of the series of lakes and marshes which he has run into the imaginary great Lake Victoria Nyanza. All these years Dr. Livingstone has been wandering about in Africa his expenses have been little over £1,000, his Consular position, as representative from Her Majesty to the Chiefs in the interior of Africa bringing him in neither present pay nor any prospect of a pension. But though Mr. Stanley has really accomplished nothing particularly wonderful, he has been lionised and feted and complimented by royalty in a rather absurd manner, and what between his book and his lectures he is in a fair way of making a small fortune of at least £30,000 by his good luck, so true is it that one vessel (even though it be of earthenware) is made to honour and another to dishonour.

We have been led into making these remarks partly by the publication of Mr. Stanley's book and partly by the letter from a Welshman, which will be found in another column, still insisting that the fortunate rover is one of the sons of Taffy. On turning to the newspapers which have been sent us, we see that Wales is quite convinced that Mr. Henry Stanley is one of her own children. At a Welsh meeting in London, on the 21st of last November, Mr. Watkin Williams, M. P. for Denbighshire, publicly stated that "Stanley was, he had no doubt about "it, a native of Denbigh (where his relations "live at this moment), his real name being "Rowlands," Mr. Williams hinted that Stanley passed himself off as a Missourian because the *New York Herald* required him to be a native born American, and he stated that the Queen, being aware of the rover's nativity, declined to receive him so long as he ignored it, and was only accidentally and unwillingly introduced to him when they were both guests of the Duke of Sutherland. We should rather like to see the book which has been published by Mr. Hotton entitled, "Henry M. Stanley. "The story of his Life from his Birth in 1841 "to his Discovery of Livingstone in 1871. By "Cadwalader Rowlands." Set a Welshman to catch a Welshman! Mr. Cadwalader Rowlands affects to know all about his (alleged) distinguished relative Stanley or, as he will have it, John Rowlands—who were his ancestors, that he was born within the precincts of Denbigh Castle, that he was put out to nurse with Mrs. Richard Price, that he first went to the free school of Denbigh ("then kept by Mr. John Jones"), that he was pupil teacher at another school to his cousin, Mr. Hughes, "who supplies "an interesting account of that period of his life," and that he left his cousin in a huff and ran off to America when he was sixteen years old, working his way across the Atlantic as a cabin boy. Even if these statements be true, they reflect no discredit on Mr. Stanley; but if they are true, it is not so creditable, though natural enough, that he should have sought to sink that period of his life.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE pavilion which Bombay strength and beauty believed they might be the happy possessors of in a short time through the considerate liberality of Government is not forthcoming yet. A long time ago a petition was presented to the ruling powers asking, on behalf of the Bombay Gymkhana Club, that space should be granted to them for the erection of a building which was intended to enclose all sorts of athletic and æsthetic sources of delight; but notwithstanding that H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse is a beaming gentleman, whose face is suggestive of a hearty love of English sports, and that Colonel Kennedy was understood to promise to smile upon the project, the Committee of the Club have up to this time received no answer to their petition. The hopes of the Gymkhana Club having thus been suspended on tenterhooks for a considerable time, we might have expected to find the members drooping despondently like Patience on her monument; but instead of that, we find them so joyfully disposed that they are proposing to have horse-racing on Thursday, the 30th. The venue will be the Flats, where steeplechase ground has been prepared at considerable expense. We shall not detail the races that are to be run—particulars of these will be found in the advertisement which we publish elsewhere—but we would call attention to the enterprise of this young club, and ask that it may be properly recognised or patronised when the races come off. There are malicious people who say that the two hon. secretaries are to contest on foot in the race "for Arabs and country breds that have never won a race and that are to be ridden by gentlemen who have never won a race;" but we can state officially that though the sport will undoubtedly be good, there is no foundation for this particular rumour.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND TURKISTAN.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

GERMANY.

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY.

Mr. Michell, secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, has arrived in London to confer with the Foreign and India Offices with reference to the Turkistan question.

A testimonial of £1,000 has been raised for Mr. Edward Miall.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

A recent bulletin states that the fever of the Czarewitch has almost disappeared.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

The latest bulletin concerning the health of the Emperor Napoleon states that the local symptoms are severe, but that his strength is good.

The testimonial to Mr. Miall is contradicted.

Mr. Laing has been elected member for Orkney.

The British exports for December amount to 20½ millions sterling.

Several members of the International Society have been arrested in France.

BERLIN, 7TH JANUARY.

Count Eulenburg, replying to an interpellation from the Liberals, declared that the appointment of General Von Roon as Premier indicated no change in the policy of Count Bismarck.

PARIS, 8TH JANUARY.

Uncertainty still continues here respecting the relations between France and the Vatican. The debate thereon in the National Assembly has been delayed, because M. Remusat is unwell.

M. Thiers and a sub-committee have settled the occasions when M. Thiers may speak in the National Assembly.

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy, and the London Cotton Market is quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	9s. 9d.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 2⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

The sum of £55,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

THE repairs of the Madras pier are to be recommenced early in the present year.

FROM the Camp at Hassan Abdul it is reported that the cold has been severe, and the dust excessive.

FROM Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Indian tea report we see that the importations of Indian tea from the 1st of January to the 30th of November this year amounted to 15,234,000lbs. against 13,232,000lbs. during the same period of last year.

THE *Madras Athenæum* learns that Lord Hobart will not take up his quarters in the Government House till after he visits Calcutta and returns to Madras.

OWING to the very favourable reports of the prospects of the harvest in Burmah, the price of rice has fallen in the Prome district Rs. 25 per 100 baskets.

THE *Englishman* reports that a terrible outrage has been committed at Morar, Gwalior, where a soldier of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment shot a sergeant and a private on parade.

THE Duke of Argyll has written a despatch conveying the cordial appreciation by Her Majesty's Government of the services of Captain W. G. Hughes and Mr. St. John in the administration of the frontier districts of Arrakan in connection with the late Shindu raid.

LORD HOBART, it is stated, has it in intention to abolish the General Test Examination for the Government service which is still insisted on in the Madras Presidency. His Excellency considers than in Madras candidates should undergo, as they do everywhere else, the departmental examination.

THE following appointments of Chaplains to the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul have been made:—The Rev. M. E. Mills to Sir Henry Tombs' division, the Rev. H. Corbyn to General McMurdo's division, and the Rev. J. Lapsley, of the Additional Clergy Society, to General Macdonell's division.

MR. HILL, of the 2nd Goorkhas, has won the champion gold medal of the Northern India Rifle Association with the splendid score of 549, Mr. Nicholetts coming next with 541. This latter gentleman wins the Viceroy's cup, as, though Mr. Hill made the same score, Mr. Nicholetts made the best score at one thousand yards.

IT is reported from China that the new Emperor is about to follow the example set by his enlightened neighbour, the Mikado of Japan, and throw off the absurd trammels handed down by his ancestors; in other words, on His Majesty assuming personal charge of his vast dominions, he will show himself to the people, and hereafter mix freely with its courtiers.

ADVICES from Melbourne state that there are promising gold-fields in the northern territories. The streets of Melbourne are posted with large placards offering a reward of £5,000 by the Government of Western Australia, to any person who may discover a payable gold-field in that colony within 300 miles of any port. This bait, however, is said to be held out to attract population. The territory of Western Australia embraces an area of 978,000 square miles, and yet it holds only about 20,000 inhabitants.

MILITARY ITEMS.

WE (*Madras Times*) hear that, at the request of the Government of India, Colonel Silver, Military Secretary to the Government of Madras, will accompany His Excellency the Governor to Calcutta, presumably to consult about the proposed military changes.

FROM the Camp of Exercise we learn that Lieutenant Gaselee, 4th Punjab Infantry, has arrived from Abbottabad and been appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier Rothney, C. S. I., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant J. H. Western, Royal Engineers, has joined the Division as Engineer, the Rev. Father Augustus as Roman Catholic Chaplain; Captain Lockhart has succeeded Captain Hanna as Assistant Quarter-master-General, who has left for the cavalry camp at Shumshabad, taking up a similar appointment there.

A MILITARY correspondent informs us that a considerable change has taken place in the style of correspondence from Army Head Quarters with the officers who are named for the £365 a year in England until they have served the period entitling them to their Colonels' allowances. "At first," writes our correspondent, "*fortiter in re* was tried, but now it is the *suaviter in modo*. Officers are now addressed somewhat as follows: You are invited to take your full time in considering the matter; you may proceed to England and consider it there, or you may ponder over it on leave in Cashmere, or in the Himalayas, or in the regions of His Satanic Majesty. It is peculiar that although at one and the same station, three officers accept the offer, their names are put in orders at different times. It is said, that if this were not done, it might look too much like a stampede and create a panic."—*Englishman.*

REVIEW.

Middlemarch. A story of Provincial Life. By George Eliot.

[THE following review of "Middlemarch" has been sent us for publication; and we give it publicity because it represents the feelings which have been excited in the minds of many by a perusal of that great work. At the same time we must guard against the supposition that it does justice to the gifted authoress of Adam Bede or to her latest production. Without invariably counting our affections among our griefs, or holding that they always run to waste or water but the desert, there is enough in the destiny of mankind,—especially in that of the great masses of our race and of its more gifted sons and daughters—to justify the mournful tone which pervades the writings of George Eliot. If it be objected that she takes too little account of the large number of medium people who lead, on the whole, happy and satisfactory lives, and that, therefore, her picture of human life is drawn in too dark colours, the obvious answer is that these medium people, because of their very happiness, are so much more prominent and claim so much more of the world's attention than their mere numbers would justify, that, consequently, they should not be allowed greatly to affect any picture which is intended to be a true one of human life. In "Middlemarch" George Eliot has pointed out only too truly the danger there is of our better souls being rendered a source of misery to us and finally destroyed by the atmosphere of commonplace in which they too often must dwell; but there is nothing new or extravagant in the idea. *Die Sonne duldet kein Weiss*—"the sun suffers no white" says Goethe, and how often, if in other words, have men put to themselves, with surprise and pain, the question

> "Where are the charms and virtues which we dare
> Conceive in boyhood and pursue as men,
> The unreached Paradise of our despair
> Which o'er-informs the pencil and the pen?"

Still we think the artist is more worthily employed in depicting that unreached Paradise of our despair than in unwinding charm after charm, and sadly, but remorselessly, pointing out how the sun of life darkens the white of our souls. But a great end will be served by George Eliot if she makes it plain that there may be a most destroying influence exercised on what is best in us and on those who are best amongst us, by the environment of ordinary life, and that the leaders of the human race must not share in its ordinary strife and must be very much alone, whether they mingle freely with those who are not their fellows, holding with Bacon that a crowd is not company, and faces are but a picture gallery and conversation but a tinkling cymbal, or retire to mountain peaks and desert places, becoming, as Carlyle has advised, but not practised, "companion to wild beasts and the eternal stars."]

GEORGE ELIOT'S pictures of life are painted in dark colours and with deep shadows, and the entire absence of gleams of light makes them false to nature and prevents them from being works of art of the highest order. All is vanity and vexation of spirit. Men and women are never in this world or in the world to come to have their ideals realized or their yearning affections quenched in the fulness of fruition. In the scenes from clerical life she depicts, with cold cynicism, religious enthusiasm. Romola with her great soul and infinite capacity for love is mated to Tito. Tito is endowed with every accomplishment, but lacks the one thing needful—the knowledge of right and wrong. Hetty's love, fresh and pure as the breezes which blow over the yellow corn fields and green meadows, ends in a babe murdered in a ditch by the wayside. In "Middlemarch," now brought to a close by the volume Sunrise and Sunset, Dorothea's life is a life of mistakes, the offspring of a certain grandeur ill-matched with the meanest of opportunity. We are introduced to her yearning after a high and noble but vague ideal. She meets an old scholastic clergyman who is compiling a history of the mythologies, and her imagination is fired at being able to assist in ever so small a degree in so great a work. Dorothea marries him and then discovers that he is a narrow-minded pedant without soul or heart. He advises Dorothea to take her sister with her on their honeymoon tour, as all his time will be devoted to looking over manuscripts. We are not sorry when Mr. Casanbon dies. In the last number Dorothea marries again, and, George Eliot says with sarcasm, is absorbed into the life of another and only known in a certain circle as a wife and a mother. Happy Dorothea! Let us trust that she has learnt the lesson much needed in the present day, that the glory of true womanhood consists in being a true wife and a good mother, and not in striving after vague ideals. Woman's sphere of usefulness is a vast and noble one, and we can see no glory in her leaving it.

It is in the lives of Dorothea and Lydgate that the chief interest of "Middlemarch" lies. Lydgate begins life with the highest aspirations. He chooses the profession of medicine, because he considers it to be the noblest profession. He is an enthusiast in the study of science, in the hope that some day he may make a discovery which will alleviate the sufferings of the human race. He meets with a doll and marries her. His wife cannot sympathise with him in his noble ideal of life: she thinks his profession vulgar. Human dolls never can sympathize with anything noble and great. All men like dolls, some men marry them and they are punished. George Eliot shows marvellous skill in the way she photographs this cold stubborn (all dolls are stubborn) selfish doll with her blue eyes, pretty face, and flaxen hair. Sydgate's marriage is his ruin. He runs into debt. The minutest description of the most cruel torture does not pain one so much as the scene when Sydgate has to ask his wife to give back the bracelet he gave her. Lower and lower does Sydgate sink, and the life which had a seed of ennobling thought and purpose within it never brought forth any fruit.

"He died when he was only fifty, leaving his wife and children provided for by a heavy insurance on his life. He had gained an excellent practice alternating, according to the season, between London and a Continental bathing-place, having written a treatise on gout, a disease which has a good deal of wealth on its side. His skill was relied on by many paying patients, but he always regarded himself as a failure. He had not done what he once meant to do. His acquaintances thought him enviable to have so charming a wife, and nothing happened to shake their opinion."

One great fault we have to find with "Middlemarch" is that there is too much science in it. Every now and then we come across some interesting scientific fact suited to a scientific work but not to a novel, and we often met with technical words unintelligible to the majority of readers. A novel should be a work of art, and the primary object of art is to give pleasure.

In no previous work has George Eliot shown to a greater degree her power of sarcastic humour. It is humour but grim. Every now and then the humour is laboured. We feel that the author has determined to say a good thing. We prefer the pleasant good-natured flow of our dear old friend Mrs. Poynter in Adam Bede. We consider the different volumes of "Middlemarch" as clever delineations of provincial life, but when we judge of it as a whole, we cannot say it is a great work of art. C. C.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday was in one respect a remarkable one—large sums of money were resolved away for one purpose or another with a conspicuous want of grumbling. Perhaps if Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had been present the proceedings would not have moved along so pacifically; but whether or not we have touched upon the secret of the quick despatch of a good deal of important business, there was something in the nature of the business itself which demanded prompt attention, even although a good deal of spending might be involved in the process. Mr. Ormiston made a long and important speech with reference to the strengthening of the dam on the dividing ridge at Toolsee, and pointed out why the Bench should rather risk making that dam too strong than too weak (although the latter course would be much the cheaper), the safety of Vehar depending on the safety of Toolsee, and the safety of Bombay on both. The Bench ultimately agreed to a course which will cost the town Rs. 75,000. The resolution on the subject amply explains the Bench's reasons for coming to this decision. Dr. Hewlett's claim for arrears of pay caused much discussion, Dr. Joynt constituting himself the other Doctor's champion in a speech perfervid enough to be characterised as "somewhat blarneyish" by Mr. Forbes. The Bench did not want to go to law with Dr. Hewlett, and they resolved rather to give him the amount he claimed as a mark of their generosity and esteem. The following are the resolutions which the Bench agreed to:—

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by T. Ormiston, Esq.—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adjust the account of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality.—Carried.

Proposed by T. Ormiston, Esq., C.E., seconded by Dr T. Blaney—That the top water given in the resolution of the Bench dated 12th October 1872, having been stated in error, as it was not intended to lessen the capacity of the Toolsee reservoir, the top water or waste weir level of which is intended to be 415·25 which the Bench does not desire to alter; the Bench, however, still considers that the top of the dam on the dividing ridge should be 5 feet higher than the top water level.

2. The Bench considers there should be no waste-weir on the dam of the dividing ridge, as that is a source of danger; the surplus water of Toolsee can generally be passed through the tunnel and be under the control of sluices.

3. The Bench respectfully declines to give its sanction to the dam on the dividing ridge being reduced in thickness below what it has specified in the Bench resolution above referred to. The Bench considers that the extra thickness as an insurance for safety for which it is willing to pay; if however Government is willing to take on itself the responsibility of the Vehar works, the Bench will be prepared to reconsider the point. By responsibility the Bench understands the reconstructing of the Vehar dams and the supply of water to the city in the interval, if these dams follow the failure of the dam on the dividing ridge, or fail from the increased pressure due to the flood waters of Toolsee not being turned off when Vehar is full.

Proposed by W. G. Pedder, Esq., seconded by Dr. T. Blaney—That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare estimates for an alteration to the outfall of the Vehar Lake.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by M. Wood, Esq.—That the Bench accept the offer of Government contained in their resolution No. 469 of the P. W. D. of 19th December 1872.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq., seconded by Atmaram Pandurung, Esq.—That the salary of the Health Officer having been fixed by the Bench at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, the Municipal Commissioner be informed that Dr. Hewlett's claim cannot be entertained, and that any suit brought by Dr. Hewlett to recover any excess of salary be defended.—Lost.

Proposed as an amendment by Dr. Joynt, seconded by Dr. Cook—That in consideration of Dr. Hewlett's zealous services as Health Officer for several years past, the Commissioner be authorised to pay Dr. Hewlett the sum of Rs. 4,516 claimed by him.—Carried.

Special Budget Meeting adjourned to 1st April, and quarterly meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th inst.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP RAJCOTE, 5TH JANUARY.

ALL our Christmas festivities are over and work has commenced in real earnest, but before I begin to talk of what has been doing in the agency and the districts, you must let me tell you something of what occurred during the ten days' holiday. First and foremost the Races. Well! they were wretched, and it seems a real shame to see so much good money absolutely thrown away upon third and fourth-rate horses, and beyond all this, presuming the object of the races to be to promote the better breed of horses in Kattywar, can anyone think that such a meeting as the one just concluded can in any way tend to the desired improvement? Many gentlemen really interested in this question of the breed of horses in the province determined to call a meeting, which was well attended and at which it was resolved that 50 per cent. of all the money subscribed towards the Races should be devoted to prizes to be given to winning horses of true Kattywar parentage or to horses bred in Kattywar or Guzerat. And a committee, consisting of Captains Scott, Humfrey and Nutt with Mr. Borradaile and Kareem Khan, the agent of H. H. Agā Khan, was selected to draw up a prospectus for next meeting on the new understanding that 50 per cent. of the subscribed funds should be given to local races. There were many good arguments advanced for this change in the programme. Formerly only about 10 per cent. of the subscribed funds was set aside for Kattywar and Guzerat bred horses, and this was considered unreasonable, as nearly all the money is subscribed by the Kattywar Chiefs and naturally they possess more country breds than Arabs; and again it was argued that if the races for what we will call country breds were made more worth while winning, it might induce such patrons of the turf as H. H. Agha Khan, Abdool Raymon, &c., to buy Kattywar horses and train them to win these better prized races. On the other hand, it is considered very necessary to make it worth while for the owners of Arabs to bring their horses to run at Rajkote, because it rarely happens that one or two Arab winners are not bought up by the Chiefs either for breeding or racing purposes. The year H. E. the ex-Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald visited this province, a horse named Knight of the Garter belonging to Abdool Raymon won the large race of the meeting. Kumaloodeen Khan of Bantun offered Rs. 7,000 for the horse intending to breed from him, but his owner would not part with him. This instance was cited at the meeting as a great reason why there should still be sufficient inducement offered to bring Arabs of good quality to compete for the prizes. There was also some talk of changing the date of the races, the proposers alleging that many military officers would send horses to run at Rajkote if the date was altered to the last week in October and the first in November; whereas at present they could not accompany their horses on account of the great difficulty in getting leave during the drill season. Also it was advanced that if the meeting could be held at the earlier date, owners of horses would send them to Rajkote and afterwards to Jonpoorie and Calcutta; but from what is rumoured it would seem that many owners have determined to abandon their usual arrangement of sending horses to Calcutta, and have determined to try their luck at Rajkote. But the majority were selfish and resolved to adhere to the old date, and our Christmas holidays will not lose their greatest attraction. As a rule during the holidays some coursing takes place, but although the day and place were settled, the meet did not come off. Cricket was likewise attempted but proved a failure.

H. H. Ali Shah offered a prize of Rs. 100 to the winner of a rifle match, open to all comers, 250 and 300 yards. Entrance ten rupees. On Wednesday, the first day of the year, the match took place, resulting in Ali Shah himself winning his own prize. Captain Hennell and Ali Shah were ties, but the match terminated in favour of Ali Shah.

On Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the whole station were assembled at the Rajkoomar College to be present at a distribution of prizes to the boys by Colonel Walker, the Acting Political Agent. Mr. Macnaghten, the principal of the College, said a few words to the people assembled about the history of the college during the past year, speaking favourably of the behaviour and progress of the boys for the most part. Then after a few words in Guzerathi the recitations commenced. "Ride from Ghent to Aix," was given by the Thakore of Rajkote. He spoke it clearly and without hesitation, though not with such good emphasis as the Thakore of Mornee displayed in his recitation of stanzas LVIII—LXIV, Horatius, "Macaulay." This magnificent selection was treated in a manner which would have done credit to many English boys of a similar age. After this some Guzerathi selection was spoken by Bhooputsingjee of Bhimrad and Mudhoosingjee of Chooda. The peculiar sing song native mode of delivery caused much amusement amongst the audience, who applauded the efforts of the youthful aspirants with a hearty good will. I cannot go through the whole list, but must mention the three pieces that attracted the most attention. Dajeraj of Wudwan recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" with much feeling and considerable emphasis; each word was clear and distinct, and it seemed as if his spirit was really moved as he told us of the "gallant six hundred." The Thakore of Limree gave us Tennyson's "Mark and Arthur." His voice is not a clear one and his delivery is thick, but his memory must be all-powerful. It seemed that he thoroughly understood the nature of the poem he was reciting, for his pauses and emphases all pointed to a real knowledge of his subject. But I think that Hurisinghjee of Bhownugger won the most applause for reciting Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." Of all the boys who gave recitations none spoke so clearly and so distinctly as Hurisinghjee; he not only laid the emphasis correctly, but one may say that he acted the points, expressing astonishment, sorrow, and indignation with wonderful talent. It would seem that between Hurisinghjee of Bhownugger and the Thakore of Limree there has been a struggle as to which should be head of the school. The Limree Thakore winning by some few marks, and consequently the first prize was given to him, but Hurisinghjee won the prize for gymnastics, and also the prize for good conduct. After the other prizes had been distributed, the visitors retired to the play ground, where after a little while a game of football was played. But before I leave this subject I cannot help remarking upon the wonderful progress that the boys have made during the past year. Many of those who last year were only able to give recitations in Guzerathi, this year spouted long English poems, and it was not that they had learnt their pieces like poll parrots—they all seemed to understand and thoroughly appreciate the sense of the language they were reciting, and as a tribute to their careful training I must add that I did not hear a single prompting. With regard to our social gatherings, our acting Political Agent has shown us that others can be as profusely hospitable as Col. Anderson. For years past the meadows round the kothee have presented the aspect of a canvas town, and this year, if anything, there has been a larger array of tents than usual. We have had two real dances and three or four small hops, but no theatricals. There was a rumour that some play was in rehearsal, but it died away.

And now for more serious matters. The Jaitpore case seems to create plenty of matter for the Bombay papers to write about, but I think that it is a case of making a mountain out of a mole-hill. Both the Secretary of State's order and the Bombay Government resolution are clear on the point that a report is to be made. The mistake, if any, lies in the wording of the order given to Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, which says that he was to conduct a "regular judicial inquiry," and on this, at least so I understand, Mr. Jardine founds his claim to have given a judgment in open court. I think it is a pity that as so much noise has been made about it, some one connected with the Government did not step forward and give an explanation of the whole affair. Everyone who knows Kattywar is anxious to hear the result of Mr. Jardine's investigation, and I fancy the public exaggerated the postponement of the giving of the judgment into a far larger matter that it really is. I wonder whether the public know that the Political Agent has to sign all the judgments that the Judicial Assistant arrives at, the Judicial Assistant merely affixing his signature in the left hand corner of the paper.

From Gondul there come rumours of rows between the Assistant Political Agent in charge and the Queen mother. Government have at last decided a case which has been before the courts for many years past. A widow named Jamnabhaee has been prosecuting a large money claim against Gondul. To give the history of the case would take a volume, but Government have decided that the woman is entitled to something more than a lac of rupees, which is about half her original claim. I have just heard that Government have upheld Captain Philipps' right to attach a village of the Queen mother's, because she had refused to obey some order about giving a list of the inhabitants or of the shops—I don't remember which, but the amusing part of the matter was that at first Captain Philipps attached the shops, but the cunningly had removed all the valuables, so he attached her village, upon which she appealed to the Bombay Government, who have upheld the attachment.

The son and heir of H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur is to be married early in the spring, and there are to be gay doings at Joonaghur according to all accounts.

"SPECTATOR."

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THE WELSH Mr. STANLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have forwarded to you by this post two copies of a Welsh paper containing extracts from the account of Mr. H. M. Stanley's nationality given in "The story of his life" by Cadwalader Rowlands. These extracts will be interesting to "Uncle Joe," who in his letter to you of the 5th August last, after alluding to wooden nutmegs and penny-a-liners, boldly declared the rover to be a "Yankee." Let him ponder over the speech of Watkin Williams, Esq., M. P. (should you wish to give him this opportunity), and let him conscientiously say whether his (Uncle Joe's) habits of early rising have not somewhat interfered with his early recollections of the *good old Pine Tree State*. Eager no doubt he is to claim The Roving Correspondent as a countryman, and I for one would gladly let him have them. JOHN JONES.

BOMBAY.

THE anniversary meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held this day at 4-30 P.M.

WE hear that Dr. Sylvester, acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, is going home next month on two years' furlough.

PORBUNDER.—Major J. W. Watson, First Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar, who is now at Porebunder, personally inspected the judicial departments of that place on the 1st instant.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Hindoo named Narayen Yessoo to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment, for assaulting one Krishna Mahadoo.

ANOTHER CASE OF ILLEGAL SALE OF POISON.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a man named Bhowanee Malljee was charged with selling poison without a licence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a man named Shaboodeen Babu, employed on board the steam-ship Australia, accidentally fell off the top of a pair of shears erected for the purpose of discharging the cargo of the ship. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GOVERNMENT GUJERATEE SCHOOL AT PORBUNDER.—The boys of this school were examined the other day by Major J. W. Watson and Mr. Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy in presence of several visitors, when prizes were awarded to some of the advanced pupils by the Dewan to the Rana of Porebunder and Mr. Bhoyshunker.

THE LONDON CONCERT COMPANY.—It will be observed that to-night the London Concert Company intend to give a performance in the Victoria Theatre. Mr. John Edwards, a gentleman who possesses great broad farcical powers, will assist them; and, therefore, with Miss Rowlands' dancing and Mr. Collins' efforts in light comedy, a pleasant enough entertainment may be predicted for this evening.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients at the above charitable dispensary during the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1872 amounted to 672, out of which 159 were new admissions. Among the latter, there were 76 Hindoos, 12 Mussulmans, 27 Parsees, and 44 Native Christians; adult males 83, females 30, and children 46. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, and rheumatism.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abdool Rahim Ahmed Jan, a noted thief, was charged with stealing fourteen rupees from the pocket of one Balkrishna Ramjee. It appears that complainant lately arrived from Burhanpore, and that yesterday morning while on the Kalbadavie road prisoner cut his pocket, taking with it the above sum. The thief then ran away, but was seized on the road by the police with the money in his hand. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AN ACTION FOR RENT.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, a case was called on for hearing in which Mr. John Greenwood, receiver of the estate of Oursetjee Merwanjee Patel, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Robert Whitchells was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 782, being the amount due for the occupation of a bungalow, situated in Nesbit Lane. Defendant paid Rs. 500 to plaintiff after the service of the summons, and by consent of the parties a verdict for the balance was entered for plaintiff, to be paid in three equal instalments.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a Parsee carpenter by name Byramjee Framjee left Surat for Bombay by the mail train in the third class carriage. When the train was stopped at the Bassein station, the Parsee went out of the carriage. While the train was actually in motion he tried to jump into the carriage, and while so doing one of his legs got entangled between the platform, and the carriage and was crushed. He was brought to Bombay and admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A Coroner's jury was empannelled on the body, which was identified. The enquiry stands adjourned.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Ballaram Gopal, a Gowlee, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having, on the 21st December last, done an act so rashly as to endanger the personal safety of others, and thereby causing grievous hurt to a man named Rama Dyal, a coachman in the service of Major Sexton, Assistant Quarter Master General. It appears that the parties had some dispute about hay, when prisoner struck prosecutor with a stone in the left eye, which bled profusely and ultimately after undergoing medical treatment in the Jamsetjee Hospital he was permanently deprived of the use of the eye.

A PLEA OF LIMITATION.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Mr. W. Loudon, Administrator General, receiver, appointed by order of the High Court of the assets of Sha Vojachund Ghellachund, sued Jetha Dossa to recover Rs. 872-12-6, being the balance due to plaintiff as receiver. Mr. Nusserwanjee, who appeared for defendant, contended that the action was barred by the statute of limitation. The plaintiff was thereupon non-suited. After the disposal of the case Mr. Leith appeared for the plaintiff, and said that he was in a position to prove his case, and that the action was not barred by the statute of limitation. The Judge ordered Mr. Leith to file a fresh suit on the same fee.

THE POSITION OF A MOFUSSIL JOURNALIST.—The *Suria Prakash* writes:—"The task of an Indian mofussil journalist is a most unthankful one. The hardships which he has to encounter in pursuit of his profession can be better appreciated by those to whose lot it has fallen to experience them than any one else. A dearth of important public news often compels him to devote the columns of his paper to insipid matter against his will. The risk of offending high officials by free and impartial comments on actions done by them in their public capacity cannot always be incurred with safety. A hearty co-operation in his journalistic toils is scarcely met with from any quarter. His position is a very disagreeable one. He is looked upon by a large portion of the public with suspicion and distrust."

HARDSHIPS ON NATIVE PRINCES.—The *Sumshur Bahadur*, in a lengthy article, thus writes of the hardships which the Native Princes have to undergo:—"The Native Princes have really to suffer a great deal. What if they keep carriages and horses? What if they keep nautch girls and a number of Ranees? Their internal affairs are very bad. There is no distinction between their position and that of a slave brought from Africa. There is some sort of restraint placed on whatever they do. From morning till they go to bed they are actually under surveillance. Thus the Native Rajahs have been pressed from all sides. The Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar have actually lost their independence. They are pressed by the Political Agent as well as by their kharbarees. They know not to which side to move. Recently only some arrangements have been made by Government to manage the affairs of the Native Chiefs of Kattywar."

THE SHRAWAK COMMUNITY OF AMROLEE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* says that some time ago the Shrawak community of Amrolee, a town within the Gaekwar's dominions, required a piece of land to build a temple upon. These people bought a piece of vacant ground from the Gaekwar's Government and commenced building on it, but after the building had progressed a good deal, a neighbour to the land set up a claim to it. The building was stopped, the title set up by the claimant was investigated and found invalid, and the Government decreed that the sale was proper and ordered the building to be finished. A temple has been accordingly built upon this land. Lastly, the claimant went to Baroda and obtained an order from the Gaekwar to the karkoon of Amroolee to have the temple removed from the land and to make over the ground to the claimant. This unjustifiable proceeding has spread consternation among the Shrawaks, whose religious feelings were to be outraged by so very unceremonious a treatment of their place of worship.

THE RECENT DACOITY.—Three persons belonging to a gang of dacoits have been apprehended at the village of Lonee by the police, and we are glad to hear that the police are endeavouring to trace the remainder of the gang.—*Poona Observer.*

A GLORIOUS METEOR was seen by us from the door of a house in the Civil Lines last evening, about 6-30 P.M. It fell from the north-east towards the south-west, and had the appearance of a bright though small-sized comet with a tail. The round starlike head showed a variety of colours—blue, green, red and white, while the tail looked like a succession of fiery sparks. It passed rapidly through its clear azure pathway, though it remained distinctly visible for several seconds.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 8.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. FUSI YAMA, 710 tons, Captain Callaghan, will sail to-day for Aden, Hodeida, and Jeddah with a general cargo and 436 pilgrims.

THE s. s. AMBASSADOR, 1,257 tons, Captain R. R. Williamson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (December 29) with the following cargo:—13,428 bags rice, 3,391 bundles gunnies, 1,633 jute, 28 cases piece-goods, 365 copper tiles, 402 casks copper, 69 packages sugar, 23 bales patch leaves, 11 cases lac, 21 coils rope, 8 bundles ironwire, 57 bags pepper root, 2 chests indigo, 1 cask tobacco, 17 bundles E. teeth, 10 packages cinabar, 16 cases sundries, 152 slabs tin, and 578 bundles twine. She brought seven deck passengers, and is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

ON the 4th inst. the following passengers arrived at Madras per s.s. Dhoolia:—

From London—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson Mrs. Mateer, Rev. Mr. Corbold, Mrs. and two Misses Corbold, Captain and Mrs. Mayan, infant and ayah, Mrs. Hipper and 4 children.

For Calcutta—Major and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. G. Macpherson, Mrs. and Miss Rowbotham, Mrs. Le Petronel, two Misses and three Masters Petronel, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Bernard, Revd. F. Kennedy, Miss Packman, Mr. C. St. John, Mr. Stokoe, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Grant.

Casualty—Mr. Hipper, 2nd class passenger, was accidently drowned on 26th December.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 43 m	2 9	Thursday 9	2 5 m	1 6
9 19 a	4 4		2 22 a	5 6
8 43 m	2 7	Friday 10	3 11 m	1 6
10 10 a	5 0		3 14 a	5 10
9 33 m	2 8	Saturday 11	4 6 m	1 9
10 52 a	5 5		3 57 a	6 2
10 18 m	2 9	Sunday 12	4 51 m	1 11
11 29 a	5 8		4 37 a	6 4
11 0 m	2 11	Monday 13	5 29 m	2 4
......			5 16 a	6 3
0 3 m	5 10	Tuesday 14	6 2 a	2 7
11 32 a	3 1		5 47 m	6 3
0 32 m	5 10	Wednesday ... 15	6 37 m	2 10
0 14 a	2 3		6 25 a	6 0

Moon—Full, 13th, 9 h. 13 m., P.M.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. HAVELOCK.

GOVERNMENT have appointed a Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain J. D. Shallard, of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Orissa, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the s.s. Havelock, near Vingorla, last month. The enquiry will commence in the Fort Police Court to-morrow at 11 A.M.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOL FETE.

THE annual fête to the children of the Byculla schools came off on Tuesday evening, and the knowledge that His Excellency the Governor would be present attracted an unusually large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Hon. Mrs. Deane, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Lady Sassoon, &c. The exercise shed, in which the fete was held, was decorated and illuminated in much the same style as in former years, and when the gas lamps were lighted presented an exceedingly gay and cheerful appearance. On entering the shed the visitor saw at the further end two heavily laden Christmas trees, and a gas jet "Welcome." Five o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of the fête, and soon after that time His Excellency the Governor arrived, and was welcomed by the singing of the National Anthem by the children. The boys and girls were then marched into the temporary banqueting hall, and after grace had been said, no time was lost before the youngsters were zealously engaged in attacking the buns, Christmas cakes, and tea and fruit which had been provided for them, and of which they seemed to think as little as possible should be left. Meanwhile the visitors either employed themselves in looking on with admiration at the wondrous powers of consumption of the boys and girls, or cheered the youngsters by a kind word, or enjoyed a walk outside in the moonlight listening to the strains of His Excellency the Governor's band.

After the children had feasted to their hearts' content, and given three cheers for Sir Philip Wodehouse and another three for the visitors, they were all taken to the end of the shed where the Christmas trees were placed, laden with Christmas gifts, one with dolls and other things dear to the hearts of girls, and the other covered with pretty toys more suitable for boys. Besides the Christmas tree presents, there were a number of special gifts of some value for well conducted boys and girls. The Hon. Mrs. Deane was good enough to hand the presents to the boys, and His Excellency the Governor presented the gifts to the girls; and as there was something for each child, all came away smiling and apparently proud of their Christmas gifts.

An adjournment was then made to the front lawn, where a beautiful display of fireworks was exhibited, and the whole affair terminated soon after seven o'clock.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to-morrow:—

I.—The Honourable the Advocate-General will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Government of India, conveying their approval to the Port Trust bill being taken into consideration by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
2. Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, forwarding Report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber to consider the Bombay Port Trust Bill.
3. Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Port Trust Bill.

III.—Bill and Order of the day:—

I. Bill No. 5 of 1872. The Bombay Port Trust Bill—Second reading.

THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Purbhoo Curson, Lalla Bhicka, Mohundas Gopaldas, Kessowdas Jankidas, Noor Mahomed Dadabhoy, Abdoor Rahim Goolam Russool, and Bhawa Buggywalla, were again placed at the bar; the first six were charged with abetting the fabrication of false evidence and with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and the last with fabricating false evidence.

Mr. Peile, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Thakoordas Atmaram said—I am a solicitor of the High Court. On the 5th of March I was present at the house of Doongersey Narayen, Gogaree Mohla, in company with Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ally and other police officers. I was concealed in a room, and I could hear and see what took place in the adjoining room. One Bhawa Buggywalla, whom I recognize as prisoner No. 7, came in; also Doongersey Narayen, and an Ahmedabad policeman. Bhawa Buggywalla said that he had been concerned in the Surat conspiracy case, which he said had been against some Brahmins. He said the expenses were about Rs. 900. He gave some details, saying a certain amount, which I do not remember, had been paid to the fouzdar; that another portion of this money had been paid to the person who had allowed himself to be stabbed; and that the rest he had kept to himself. This was spoken in the Gujerathi language, which I understand.

Two more witnesses were examined, and the magistrate then committed the prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ON Tuesday afternoon, a large number of influential gentlemen met in one of the halls of the Grant Medical College to witness the annual exhibition. The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker presided. The Acting Principal of the College, Dr. Sylvester, who is about to retire from the office, which he has held in a way that has benefitted the students and brought credit to the institution, read the annual report. The following are extracts:—

The present report gives the history of the twenty-seventh year of the college, which ended on the 30th of last September. The few changes in the Professorial staff were as follows—In February Assistant Surgeon Knapp, Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, was compelled by sickness to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. His departure took place in the middle of the winter term, and so much delay occurred before Government supplied his place, that I was necessitated to appoint Mr. Ana Moreshwar Kunte to carry on the Anatomical course, otherwise the students could not have completed it without remaining an extra year at college. Three months after Dr. Knapp's departure, and when the term had ended, Surgeon G. Y. Hunter was appointed to act, but was removed shortly afterwards to become Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Assistant Surgeon W. Gray was then nominated to the acting appointment. In June last Mr. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene, while on leave to England on medical certificate, resigned his appointment, and Dr. Cook was, at my recommendation, appointed his successor. Mr. Bhicajee Umroot Chobbe, G.G.M.C., who had taught Anatomy to the Vernacular class for eleven years, was compelled by impaired health to exchange appointments for a period of two years with Mr. Narayen Anunta Dandakar, G.G.M.C., of the Punderpore dispensary. In this year though fewer changes than usual occurred in the College staff, yet the inconvenience was great in the instance of the Anatomy chair, and it appears to me advisable, that for each College appointment there should be a deliberate and careful selection, not merely of the actual occupant of the Professorship, but of an officer to be at any time ready to take up the duties of the Professorship in the case of a vacancy; the plan would encourage a number of medical officers to make certain subjects a special study, and would moreover go far towards ensuring us efficient teachers. At the beginning of the year under report, 101 students, including graduates and undergraduates, were borne on the college rolls as receiving instruction. Of this number 34 were fresh admissions; 12 of these left after short periods without assigning any reasons. Of the senior students 4 passed their final examination and received the University qualification to practice; 2 went to University College, London, to complete their education; 1 to Bengal to prosecute his studies in the Calcutta College; and 5 others at late periods in their study ceased to attend for causes unknown. The fact of 12 students of the 34 who entered having absented themselves almost immediately, shows that a considerable proportion of those who enter do so with the hope of getting Government stipends and disappointed, seek other occupation which gives an immediate return. With respect to the Vernacular students, I believe the monthly Government stipends of nine rupees during the first year, ten during the second and third years, and Government service when qualified, are the sole inducements with the majority to study medicine, and further, it is my opinion that they would study theology, astronomy, or any other science on similar terms. Sixty-three Hospital Apprentices received instruction; of these four were found qualified for the grade of passed Hospital Apprentices, two died, one was transferred, six resigned, and fourteen were discharged for disqualification or irregularities. The casualties in this class of students are always very numerous; some are tempted to resign the service for better prospects or higher pay; some go to sea; not a few are unable to form the habit of study and make no progress whatever during the first term—these, in order to save greater disappointment if longer retained, are discharged from Government service. The test of educational acquirements by which this class is admitted to the college is most unsatisfactory and insufficient, consequently many labour under disadvantages which are more their misfortune than their fault. This low standard by which they are admitted is a matter calling for urgent redress. I am pleased to say that dismissal for irregularities or misconduct is very rare, and considering that at the present time we have ninety-five student apprentices living together without any more strict supervision than that exercised by monitors chosen from among themselves, their conduct is most exemplary. Eighty-nine Vernacular students (comprising 50 Native Medical pupils and 39 Vernacular pupils) receive instruction under Vernacular teachers. Of the 50 Native Medical pupils, 3 passed their final examination, 7 were transferred, 9 were discharged, and 4 resigned. Of the 39 Vernacular pupils, 11 passed their final examination, 6 were discharged, and 7 ceased to attend the College. The fifteen who are reported discharged failed to satisfy the examiners after the full period of study. One Assistant Apothecary attended the college courses and on Examination was found qualified for promotion to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Four Marathi women were trained theoretically and practically as midwives, and all were deemed qualified to practice that calling. Six private students, some of whom belong to the Bombay Medical Mission, were permitted to attend the various courses in the College. The collection of books in the library has been increased by fifty-six volumes of the best and recently published works appertaining to medicine. Much has been done to rescue the Museum from the state of disorder, decay, and neglect into which it had fallen for some years past. The large case in which the Materia Medica collection was hidden, has been modernised and fitted with plate glass, while two other new and handsome cases have been added, the number of drugs has been much increased, and damaged specimens have been replaced by fresh ones. The quaintly constructed, heavily ornamented and ill adapted wooden cases which filled the body of the Museum, and which held but few preparations, and showed those few to little advantage have been removed, and their places supplied by spacious plain shelves around the walls; this alteration has greatly economized space and each specimen is well seen and easily accessible. The osteological collection, which had become broken, dirty and wanting in parts, has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired so far as possible. The valuable broken wax preparations have been repaired and remounted, and the whole collection as now seen is the most attractive portion of the Museum. The cabinets have been modernised, fitted with plate glass, and adapted to contain the collection of diseased bones. During the short time Dr. G. Y. Hunter was in charge of the Museum he did good work in identifying the wet preparations and in remounting two hundred and fifty of those most urgently needing it. The present Acting Curator, Dr. Gray, is interested in bringing the Pathological collection into the same good order. I have known the Museum for almost twenty years, and can confidently state it was never in such good order as at present; but the descriptive catalogue which I made in the years 1854 and 1855 has not been kept up, and many preparations included in that book are missing, an entirely new one is urgently required, and the preparations should be numbered in accordance with it. I trust a greater interest will be taken in this part of the College for the future, and that numerous additions to each division will be made by senior graduates and others. The fact that donations were not permanently stored in the building was sufficient to account for the very few new specimens acquired of late years. The number of all classes of students borne on the college rolls in 1871 was as under:—

1871.	
Graduates and Undergraduates	107
Hospital Apprentices	61
Vernacular Pupils	35
Native Medical Pupils	43
Total......	246

1872.	
Graduates and Undergraduates	107
Hospital Apprentices	95
Vernacular Pupils	34
Native Medical Pupils	44
Assistant Apothecaries	2
Hospital Assistant	1
Total......	283

The Marathi midwife class which was supported by the sister of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, has been discontinued for want of funds, but Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia liberally offered to bear, during a period of two years, the expenses of a similar class for the education of Guzerathi women. Each pupil is offered Rs. 10 monthly during her studentship. One of the College graduates, Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khore, L. M., has moreover undertaken to give the necessary instruction gratuitously. These particulars were notified in the Government *Gazette*, but at present only one Parsee female has responded to the offer, and I fear that the peculiar prejudice entertained by Parsees against lying-in women will cause this well-intended scheme to fail. Since the commencement of the present term in November last, a small entrance fee of twenty-five rupees is exacted from all save twenty per cent. of students, and a further payment of Rs. 5 monthly is required during the whole term of study, the exemption of twenty per cent. from payment provides a gratuitous medical education for those really poor and unable to pay. Casual students attending single courses of lectures are also required to pay 30 rupees for long winter courses and 20 rupees for each short summer one. Forty-three candidates have sought admission under this new arrangement; of these twenty-five paid the fees, five were made free, and the remaining twenty-five were of necessity refused admission. When we regard the number of licentiates annually qualifying to practice, and consider that there are already more in Government employ than was at first intended or for whom employment can be found, it is obvious that students in medicine must abandon hope of occupation in that field, and either compete in England for the commissioned service, or engage in practice on their own account. As a matter of course, a few years will double the number of graduates and licentiates practising in Bombay, but even then there is an ample field for all, provided that Government suppresses by enactment the practice of medicine and surgery by hakims, &c., within the limits of the island of Bombay. Such a measure is due to the graduates of this College, now that the public has ample confidence in them. Moreover for the weal of the people it is time that the speculative doctrines of *charaka* and *sosruty* should be supplanted by those founded on an assured and exact basis. It is my belief, from what I have described, that the state of this school, though in many respects capable of improvement, is nevertheless not discouraging. It should be recollected when judging us that we have many drawbacks; we are located in a clime whose atmosphere imparts an energy to the soil which it denies to the inhabitants, while the Professorial chairs which ought to be the prizes of the best qualified men in the service, are occasionally filled contrary to the recommendation of the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction, and to the detriment of the teaching power of the College. The University of Bombay exact an unnecessarily large range of subjects from our graduates, and study has become in consequence more a matter of memory and less practical than in the early years of this institution, so that there is a greater tendency with students to learn all by rum. I have been induced to remark that the state of the school is not discouraging because Dr. Morehead, the first Principal of this College, wrote to the *Times of India* in March last stating that the University system of India and the Vernacular incubus had brought this school to a state of "pitiable decline." Dr. Morehead may be fairly called the pioneer of medical education in this presidency; not one of his successors has ever laboured here as he did, and not one takes the lasting interest in the success of this institution which he still continues to do. He was an enthusiast and procured an amount of zealous work from those who taught with him that is not likely to be obtained again while the present system of allowing teachers to eke out their insufficient salaries by private practice is continued. On this account Dr. Morehead's opinions are entitled to great respect, and I am sure are held in the highest esteem by those who graduated under him in this college. Dr. Morehead's objection to the Vernacular incubus I believe to be well founded, and those classes press us sorely in our need of space. There is not one even passable lecture room in the college, and all are too small and in number too few; in fact the wants of the Chemical Theatre require immediate attention. Another objection entertained by Dr. Morehead is the too theoretical teaching here at the present day; but, as I have already remarked, the University necessitates this, nor do I think it is altogether to be condemned provided that the three subjects I mentioned last year be struck out. I will assume that our students are not mere machines able to dispose mechanically of any amount of matter that by lectures and reading can be put into their heads, yet still they cannot be altogether passive receptacles, they are possessed of retentive memories, and some at least of the vast range of theoretical knowledge required by the University must be digested and eventually tend to make them better practical men than could have been the case were they for ever to remain ignorant of facts and theories which have been built on the accumulated experience of ages. I regard the period which students pass here as the seven years of plenty, and, like the Egyptians, they gather by handfuls without counting. I believe however that nothing but actual practice with the responsibility on a man's own shoulders can make him practical, and the most successful physicians are those best acquainted with the theories of medicine and *natural history* of diseases. A comparison of the numbers which have passed the first L.M. examination in Bombay each year since its foundation affords a fair test of the popularity of the College, and such comparison gives an annual average of three and a half, the greatest in any year having been nine, while in the year under report fifteen passed. Our students for the most part belong to the poor or middle classes, and it seems strange that none of the leading members of the community have chosen medicine as a profession for their sons; but unhappily the community is so absorbed in the pursuit of wealth, that its members cannot be induced to devote even a few years to study; lured by the prospect of immediate gain, they plunge into active mercantile life at as early a period as possible. Part of the objections held by this class may be the fact that Mahomedan oppression reduced the study of medicine in Asia to a state of empirical weakness, caused it to be practised by greedy and plausible charlatans and quacks, and thus brought it into disrepute and degraded its professors.

Medals and scholarships were presented to the successful students by the chairman, who dropped encouraging things to the young men when he could get an opportunity to do so amid the loud applause with which, as a rule, they were greeted by their fellows. When this duty was over,

The Hon. Chairman said—Mr. Principal, Dr. Wright, and Gentlemen,—A few years ago there was a sudden check upon the influx of students to this college, and a good many fears were expressed that the supply was likely to fall off to such an extent that a sufficient number to meet the requirements of the country would not come forward. But I am happy to state that the report which we have just heard read shows very clearly that these gloomy predictions have not been realised, and that on the contrary, so far as attendance is concerned, the best hopes of those who were the most sanguine when the college was founded have been borne out, since not only has the number not fallen off in consequence of the increased educational test required on entrance (there being none admitted to the College proper but graduates and undergraduates), but the number has steadily increased, so that in the past year there were 107 students of this class, an amply sufficient number. In addition to this, as the Principal has just told us, the subordinate departments are filled to overflowing—so much so that at present it is found the increase in numbers has given rise to inconvenience. From these circumstances, and also from the fact that the proportion of those who have attained degrees, and more especially of those who in this year have passed the first examination, is greater, I believe, than has ever passed before, we have every reason to be satisfied with the state of the College. (Hear, hear.) Other matters, however, have fallen from the Principal which prevent that satisfaction being as complete as in other circumstances it might be. We have heard that in his opinion there is some foundation for the reports that the system of instruction imparted in this College is not so sound and solid as we could wish it to be, and he has also told us that he considers that some subjects might be advantageously omitted from the course, while a more strict and penetrating knowledge might be insisted upon in others. I regret that there should be any ground for such remarks, which to a certain extent confirm the opinions which Dr. Morehead has expressed upon the subject, and which up to this time I had thought were without sufficient foundation. We cannot however expect perfection in anything, and I hope that the only result of the present report will be that it will make all who are concerned in the administration of the College more careful to ensure that improvement and reform in its system which seem to be necessary. (Hear, hear.) I may say that it rests in a great measure with the Principal and Professors of this College to effect alterations in the subjects of study as well as in the extent of proficiency required from the students, because from the position and influence which they hold both in the Syndicate and the Senate, I feel quite sure that if the matter is reported to the University authorities they will carry out any changes which may be found necessary in order to bring the College up to the standard which those who are able to judge on the subject think best. There are not many subjects which Dr. Sylvester has noticed which call for any special remark from me. It is very satisfactory to learn that the condition of the museum has improved, and that so much has been done in making better the internal arrangements and making it more accessible and useful to those who have to use it. It is equally satisfactory to hear of the additions which have been made to the library. But there is one subject which seems to me to be specially worthy of remark. I refer to the attempt which has been made, through the liberality of certain native citizens, to train women for midwives. Apparently the sum that was devoted for a short time to the instruction of Marathi midwives has been usefully applied, so that a certain number of these women have been educated and taught sufficiently to enable them to carry on the practice of midwifery; but so far as Guzerathi women are concerned, I am sorry to learn that the liberal intentions of Mr. Ardasir Wadia are likely to be defeated, because, owing to certain prejudices, a sufficient number of that class of women cannot be found to avail themselves of the means of instruction put at their disposal. I trust, however, that if the matter is put before the hon. gentleman, he will extend his liberality to Marathi women and so help the College to keep up the supply of trained midwives in this Presidency. It is very gratifying to see native gentlemen and ladies spending their money in this way, and I hope that the example set in this matter by the sister of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee and by Mr. Ardasir Wadia will be followed. The Principal adverted to the inconvenience occasioned by the delay which took place in filling up a particular appointment in the College. I cannot say to what that delay was attributable, but I feel assured that if it is brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor, he will take care that similar inconvenience from the same cause will not be again experienced. I also feel assured that he will fully consider what has been said about the propriety of selecting a second person for each post. For myself, I think such a scheme is hardly practicable, but nevertheless I have no doubt that the suggestion which has been thrown out will, on the part of Sir Philip Wodehouse, receive that consideration which it deserves. I shall be glad if we succeed in persuading the Government of India to relax the rule which has been imposed of attaching professorships to particular appointments in the Medical Service of the Presidency. I myself have always thought that it was a great mistake to insist upon this order of things, and I shall be happy to see the rule altered. It appears to me that the most important consideration in the selection of persons for professorships is the possession of special qualifications as teachers, and of course these cannot always be secured if other conditions are attached and the appointments made to depend on the requirements of the medical service. Dr. Sylvester threw out another suggestion—namely, that Government might come to the assistance of the medical profession by enacting a law for the suppression of quacks. I am afraid we have not come to that time yet when such a law would be expedient or admissible, and I trust that, by their superior skill and intelligence, the students who are taught in this College will, without any protective law of that kind, be able to force their way into the public confidence and practice. If the field of labour is full in this island—and I doubt very much whether this is the case—there is a large continent beyond, and the students may go forth to the populous cities of Guzerat, the Deccan, and Sind, where there is ample scope for all the skill and science that they can bring to bear for the relief of suffering humanity. Dr. Sylvester remarked that the richer natives of this Presidency do not send their sons to this institution to such an extent as they might do. I am not able to corroborate this statement, or refute, though I know that as a general rule the more wealthy class of natives are very backward still in giving a superior education to their children, but after all probably there has been as much advance in that way as there is in most countries situated as India is, and I may say that with regard to the official class of native gentlemen, I am personally aware that several have sent, and several intend to send, their sons to this institution. So far from thinking that we have any reason to be despondent as to the manner in which the desire for medical education is spreading throughout the presidency, I think (remembering the feelings entertained on the subject some twenty-five years ago) that very remarkable progress has been made. (Applause.) Gentlemen Students,—It is expected that upon these occasions I should address a few words to you. I have no intention of keeping you very long, but to those who are about to leave the College I would say that they have now only accomplished the first step in their career, and that the small modicum of learning which they have acquired is but infinitesimally small in comparison with the large amount which remains yet to be learned, and I trust that upon their entering into life they will carry on their studies assiduously, for without further research and industry it cannot be expected that they will attain to eminence in their profession. I was very much grieved to hear the other day from a competent person, that as a matter of fact the greater portion of the students who leave this College throw away their books, and that very few of them keep up the instruction which they have acquired in this institution. There are honourable exceptions, chiefly among those who have to make their way in the world by private practice, but the majority of the students who enter the Government service, I am informed, behave in this way. I hope that this may not be the case; but if it be true as to the past, I hope that all the students who are now about to leave the College will not fall into these idle ways, but will, on the contrary, strive to improve and increase the knowledge which they have acquired here. With regard to the other students in the College, the Principal has given a very good report of their conduct during the past year, and I am happy to say, especially with regard to the hospital apprentices, upon whose indiscipline I had to make some remarks last year, a favourable report has now been given. (Applause.) I trust that this satisfactory state of affairs may continue. It is asserted with regard to this particular class of students that many of them come up very poorly qualified and without that amount of preliminary education which it is necessary for them to possess before they can appreciate the instruction given in this College. I think this fault should be corrected, and a much stricter preliminary examination will probably put a limit upon the number which come up to this class. I certainly shall do what I can in the Government to bring about such a result. With regard to the vernacular class, I confess that I do not entertain the views which are held by such distinguished men as Dr. Morehead and my friend the Principal. I think that that class has been extremely useful, and I regret that any necessity should be thought to have arisen for its abandonment. Of course, if it trenches upon the legitimate functions of the College, other arrangements will have to be made—indeed, another place of education will have to be provided for this class. I should be very sorry to see education in the medical art in the vernacular language cease, because I am sure that the instruction already given, and the books which have been produced, have contributed largely to the dissemination of medical knowledge, and also have scored to bring it home to the understandings of a number of people, who could not otherwise be reached. In this manner vernacular instruction will have paved the way for that demand for superior medical skill which eventually will, I trust, find remunerative occupation for many of those who are taught here. For my own part I should like to see this mode of tuition extended, and regret that circumstances should have prevented the opening of a Guzeratee class. I think I have now alluded to all the topics which call for any remark, and I would conclude by thanking the Principal and the Professors of this College, on the part of the Government, for the manner in which they have carried on their duties in the past year, and I would also express my regret that we are about to lose the services of a gentleman whose learning and skill have added greatly to the reputation of this College—(applause)—I allude to the present Acting Principal, Dr. Sylvester, who, I regret to say, is about to leave the field of his labours here in which he has accomplished so much that is good. (Applause.)

The proceedings now terminated.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AT the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 and of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, against whom a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* was issued, requiring the company and its directors to shew cause why the three newly-elected persons should not be allowed to exercise the office of director. On the 12th September last, a rule was granted calling upon the Albert Mills Company and on its directors Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Allaruckia Sewjee, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Tricumjee Velljee, and Vullubdas Vundravundas to shew cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue requiring them to permit each of the applicants to exercise the office and functions of a director of the company. Cause was shewn against the rule by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) on behalf of the company, and by the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, Acting Advocate-General (instructed by the same solicitors), on behalf of the respondent directors. Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) was heard in reply and in support of the rule, and Mr. Farran (instructed by the same solicitors) appeared to watch the case on behalf of Jehangir Hormusjee, another of the directors.

Mr. Justice Green said—In the above matter on the 12th day of September 1872, on motion made on behalf of Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee and Goculdas Muddonjee, a rule was granted calling upon the Albert Mills Company and on Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Allaruckia Sewjee, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Tricumjee Velljee and Vullubdas Vundravundas (whom I will hereafter refer to as the respondent directors), to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue requiring them to permit each of the applicants, namely, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee and Goculdas Muddonjee (whom I will hereafter refer to as the applicants) to exercise the office and functions of a director of the said company. Cause was shown against the rule being made absolute on the 18th, 19th and 21st days of November last by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham on behalf of the company; by Mr. Mayhew, Advocate-General, on behalf of the respondent directors; and Mr. Marriott was heard in reply and in support of the rule. Mr. Farran stated that he was instructed to watch the case on behalf of Jehanghir Hormusjee, another of the directors. A considerable mass of affidavits have been filed in the matter by the parties, a great part of the matter contained in which is, in my opinion, not very relevant to the questions which have to be determined by the court. As to much of that matter, however, I must admit after a second perusal of the affidavits, that it is less irrelevant than at first sight it appeared to me to be. The first objection raised on behalf of the company and the respondent directors, was that the present case is not one in which Courts in England would (apart from the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act 1854) grant this remedy, and that the writ is granted only to enforce the right to exercise an office in some public corporation, or, if directed to a private corporation, it is granted only where the purpose for which the writ is sought has a public character. There is no doubt that in earlier times there was an indisposition to grant this remedy in the case of corporations established for trading or private purposes, even though such corporations were public in the sense that they had been established by royal charter or special Act of Parliament. But there are many instances in recent times (some of which are cited in Norris v. The Irish Land Co., 8 Ell. and Bl. 512) in which the courts have interfered by *mandamus* to enforce rights in corporations established for private trading purposes. I am unable to draw any distinction in this respect between trading corporations established by royal charter or special Act of Parliament and those established under the general powers of the statutes for the registration and incorporation of joint stock companies. Both classes of corporations are alike private as regards their nature and the purpose for which they are established, and alike public, having regard to their derivation of a corporate character from royal prerogative or legislative power. The cases alluded to in Lindley's work on Partnership, 2nd ed. pp. 890-1, afford a number of instances where the courts in England in recent times have interfered in the case of corporations established for trading purposes, where the case is otherwise a proper one for their interference and where no other remedy is available, and I have been unable to trace any distinction drawn between trading corporations established by royal charter or special Act and those established under the general statutes relating to joint stock companies. In one case that of Stewart v. Greaves, 10 M. and W. 711, Parke, B., expresses an opinion that the company in question in that case (which was a banking co-partnership established under the general powers of 7 Geo. IV. C. 46 and not a corporation at all) would be compellable by law (I presume by *mandamus*, as I do not know what other means of legal compulsion there would be) to appoint a public officer if none existed, in whose name the co-partnership might be sued. So in the Thames Haven Dock Co. v. Rose, 4 M. and G. 552, both Tindal, C. J., and Maule, J., express an opinion that where the number of directors of a company incorporated by a private Act has fallen below the number fixed by the Act for carrying on the business and concerns of the company, a *mandamus* would be granted for the filling up of the vacant places. I am of opinion on this point that, according to the present state of the law in England and apart from the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, the right of persons duly elected directors of a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act to exercise the office and functions of directors would, if interfered with on the part of the company acting through the other directors or officers of the company, be enforceable by *mandamus*. I am at a loss to see by what other remedy the rights of such persons could be enforced unless a writ of *mandamus* were grantable, and the absence of any other remedy has been always regarded as a strong ground for the court to award such writ. It was then contended that even assuming that the applicants had been duly elected directors of the company, the court ought not to be compelled to give effect to such election by reason of the precarious nature of the office of director in a company constituted as the present company is, and having regard in particular to the 76th article of association. On this point the cases of Evans v. The Heart of Oak Benefit Society, 12 Jur, N.S. 163, and Hill v. The Queen, 8 Moo. P. C. 138, were relied upon. In both cases, however, the applicant had been actually removed from the office in which he sought by *mandamus* to be re-instated, and the court being of opinion that the persons by whom such removal had been resolved upon, had a discretionary power to effect such removal, the exercise of such discretion was not to be interfered with by *mandamus*. I doubt whether the law can be taken to be that where the remedy by *mandamus* to enforce the right of a person to exercise an office is otherwise properly applicable, that the court ought to abstain from applying that remedy merely because a discretionary power of dismissal or removal resides somewhere and may possibly be exercised unless the power has in fact been exercised, and the question is whether that exercise should be interfered with. On another branch of the case, however, this power conferred on a meeting of shareholders by article 76 to remove directors at pleasure has a material bearing in this respect, namely, that the majority of the shareholders have a sufficient and adequate remedy in their own hands against the alleged opposition of the respondent directors to admit the applicants to exercise the powers and functions of directors, and the fact that another remedy is provided, though it may not take away the jurisdiction to grant the writ, is a strong circumstance to influence the court from interfering in that way. I have, however, treated of these objections to the granting of the writ in this case less fully than would otherwise have been necessary by reason of the conclusion I have arrived at on the vital question of the right of the applicants to claim the character of validly elected directors of the company. Of course if they have not been validly elected directors, their right to the writ falls to the ground at once, and I proceed to investigate this question without saying more on the several points, interesting and otherwise important as they may be, which have been raised in argument. The Albert Mills Company is a limited company registered and incorporated apparently under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, having a capital divided into 400 shares, and having as its objects the manufacture of cotton into yarns and fabrics, and the dying of cotton fabrics and yarns, and the selling of such products. The articles of association of the company, so far as they are material to be mentioned for the present purpose, contain the following provisions. (Reads them.) The recent history of the composition of the board of directors of this company is as follows,—Immediately previous to the 3rd October 1870, the directors were five in number, viz., Jehanghier Hormusjee, Vullubdas Vundruvundas, Allarakhia Sewjee, Hormusjee Pestonjee, and Trikumjee Velljee. On that day an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, at which a resolution was passed that Dyal Ruttonsey, Soorupchund Damersey, Tribhovandas Jugjivandas and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia be appointed additional directors, thus bringing the number of directors up to nine. I do not find that down to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 16th November 1871, any fresh *appointments* were made either by a general meeting of shareholders or by the directors. On the 16th December 1870, however, Soorukchund Damersey had ceased to be a director by ceasing to hold sufficient capital of the company to constitute a director's qualification, and on the 6th October 1871, Tribhovandas Jugjivandas for the same cause had also ceased to be a director, so that on the 16th November 1871, there were seven directors, viz., Jehanghir Hormusjee (the chairman), Hormusjee Pestonjee (his father), Dyal Ruttonsey, Allarakhia Sewjee, Nusservanjee Ardasir Wadia, Trikumjee Velljee, and Vullubdas Vundravundas. At the ordinary general meeting held on the last named day, it was the turn of Allarukhia Sewjee and Vullubdas Vundravundas to retire, which they did, but were re-elected. Dyal Ruttonsey had indeed on the 18th October 1871 sent in his resignation as a director to the board, but for some cause or other, it was not accepted till the 16th December 1871, when the board filled up the casual vacancy caused by his resignation by the appointment of Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, who, on the 6th January 1872, was further appointed by the board their chairman in the place of Jehanghir Hormusjee, whose term of office had elapsed. On the 1st February 1872 Hormusjee Pestonjee died. On the 12th August 1872, a requisition (dated the 25th July 1872) calling upon the directors to summon an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, was laid before the board of directors, which met on that day, and which consisted of Sewjee Manockbhoy, Allaruckhia Sewjee, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Tricumjee Velljee, and Jehanghir Hormusjee. The requisition is alleged to have been signed by shareholders representing 240 shares of the company, and called upon the directors to summon an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for the following purpose: To increase the number of directors of the company to ten or to such less number as the meeting may determine, and to fill up the offices as created by the election of qualified persons. The board resolved that the requisition should be complied with, and that the meeting of shareholders should be advertised to take place on the 4th September 1872. At the same meeting the majority of the board (Jehanghir Hormusjee objecting) resolved that Bhowani Wishwanath, Bhugwan Bhowan and Devdut Dhani should be appointed directors of the company to fill the alleged three casual vacancies caused by Soorupchund Damersey and Tribhovandas Jugjeevandas having ceased to hold a qualification and by the death of Hormusjee Pestonjee. On the 14th August 1872, the solicitors of Jehanghir Hormusjee wrote to the respondent directors objecting to the resolution on several grounds, and (amongst others) that the three persons in question were not qualified for appointment by reason that they had not expressed their willingness to act in the manner provided by the 61st article of association of the company. On the 16th August 1872, the solicitors of the respondent directors wrote in answer to that letter admitting the validity of the objection, but intimating that a resolution of directors would be passed under Act 72, appointing the three persons in question to fill three casual vacancies in the board. By this it appears that on the 16th August 1872, Jehanghir Hormusjee had formal notice that the respondent directors persevered in the intention which they had attempted, but from non-observance of the requirements of the articles of association, had failed to effect at their meeting of the 12th August. This circumstance is, I think, material with regard to the suggestion that the respondent directors were scheming to pass their resolution behind the back of Jehanghir Hormusjee. On the 31st August 1872, another meeting of directors was held, at which Jehanghir Hormusjee was present. The business lasted till 7 o'clock in the evening when, as Nusserwanjee Ardaseer states in his affidavit, Jehanghir Hormusjee left the meeting. The latter, on the other hand, states that he did not leave till the meeting had terminated. Whether or not the meeting was adjourned till Monday, the 2nd September, in my opinion, is not very material. That it was so whether formally or not is rather borne out by the terms of the note (termed by Jehanghir Hormusjee a demi-official one) written and sent by Allarakhia Sewjee (who in January 1872 had been appointed by the board managing director of the company) to Jehanghir Hormusjee on the Monday, and which the latter admits he received about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. This note informs Jehanghir Hormusjee that the directors at the meeting on Saturday and after Jehanghir Hormusjee had left, had resolved to call another meeting on the Monday at 3-30 in the afternoon, and invites Jehanghir Hormusjee to attend. The latter did not do so owing, as he says, to his having other business to attend to. It is no doubt true, as he says, that the notice does not refer to any intention to fill up at the meeting of that day the three alleged casual vacancies in the board; but I do not find that the articles of association prescribe that the business to be transacted at any meeting of directors must be specified in the notice calling the meeting. The fact stands Jehanghir Hormusjee had notice, though very short notice, of the meeting and did not attend, and the directors present appointed Bhugwan Bhowan and Bhowani Wishwanath in the place of Soorupchund Damersey and Tribhovandas Jugjeevandas (who had ceased to be qualified to be directors), and Devdut Dhani in the place of Hormusjee Pestonjee deceased. Then comes the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the 4th September 1872, held at Parell. It is not material, in my opinion, to enquire whether any shareholders entitled to be present and vote were or were not excluded, for the result of the meeting, such as it was, was the passing of the resolution to which by this application for a *mandamus* effect is sought to be given. I may, however, intimate my opinion on the question of exclusion (if it in fact took place), that according to my construction of the articles of association of this company, it is sufficient to entitle a shareholder to be present and vote at general meetings if he is at the time of the meeting on the register of shareholders and has for three months previous been in possession of the shares, *i. e.*, become the transferee of them or acquired such an interest in them as entitles him to become the transferee, and that it is not necessary that he should have been on the register for three months. At this meeting at Parell occurred a number of the passages of arms which seem a common incident of meetings of shareholders in Bombay in these latter days, and which contrast strongly with the amenities and harmony which prevailed at them seven or eight years ago. The following resolution was carried—"That Nusserwanjee Aspendiarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee and Goculdas Muddonjee (*i. e.*, the applicants) be elected directors of the company in addition to those who were on the board at the date of the last general meeting (*i. e.*, November 1871)." In favour of this resolution eleven persons voted (among whom not unnaturally were the applicants themselves), and eight voted against it, the supporters of the resolution representing 68 shares, and the opponents 19 shares. As the shares of the company number 400, it appears that less than a fourth of the capital of the company was represented at this meeting either in person or by proxy. It was objected on the part of the majority of directors, both before and after the resolution was passed, that it was not in the power of the meeting to pass such a resolution, that there were already nine directors (as, counting of course the three appointed by the board on the 2nd September 1872 there in fact were), and that having regard to the 10th article of association providing that the number of directors shall not exceed ten, it was not competent for the meeting by ordinary resolution to appoint three directors in addition to the nine already validly appointed, which would have been the effect of the proposed resolution. It was admitted on the part of the majority of directors that the meeting might appoint *one* director to make up the number to ten, but the supporters of the resolution declined to modify their proposal with this suggestion, and it was passed in the form I have mentioned. Having thus recapitulated what may be termed the history of the "personnel" of the board, I may make a few remarks on its internal relations. I do not intend to express any opinion as to the truth or otherwise of the various charges and imputations which have been thrown out on the one side or the other. I have not the materials for doing so, nor do I consider it necessary. It is clear that within the last two years a strong spirit of opposition has developed itself in the board against Jehanghir Hormusjee, this opposition being apparently chiefly conducted by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, and latterly by Allarakhia Sewjee. At present it seems that all the undoubted directors, so far as this application is concerned, are opposed to Jehanghir Hormusjee. The circumstances of the case, in my opinion, clearly point to this, that the requisition of the 25th July 1872 and the election of the applicants as additional directors on the 4th September 1872, were proceedings promoted and procured by the efforts and influence of Jehanghir Hormusjee with the object of gaining or regaining greater power and control in the board of directors. He, on the one hand alleges that the hostility of the other directors, and more particularly of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and Allarukia Sewjee, is due to three causes—(1.) A disagreement with Allarukhia Sewjee as to a certain purchase of 225 shares of the Company from the firm of Sewlall Motilall in 1871, in which the two were jointly interested. (2.) The dismissal by the board in July 1871 of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee (a son of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia) from the post of manager of the Mills. (3.) Because he, Jehanghir Hormusjee, had some time ago insisted that Tricumjee Velljee had, by absence from board meetings, become disqualified as a director. The respondent directors, on the other hand, insist that the motive of Jehanghir Hormusjee in wanting to procure the election of additional directors was to secure himself against the disposition which the existing board had shown to enquire into his conduct and review his connection and relations with the company. Thus in February 1871, a sum of Rs. 17,000 was found deficient in the cash of the company. Jehanghir Hormusjee seems to have charged in the police court one of the clerks in the office with having misappropriated this sum, and he alleges that the clerk admitted his liability, and the charge was withdrawn in May 1871. The board, however, insisted that Jehanghir Hormusjee was liable to make this good to the company, and he did so by a transfer in account in July 1871. In January 1872 the board resolved that cheques against the company's funds should be signed not by Jehanghir Hormusjee solely as heretofore, but by Allarukia Sewjee also, and that all purchases and sales on the company's account should be effected not by Jehanghir Hormusjee solely, but by him in conjunction with the chairman, Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, or with Allarukia Sewjee. In May 1872, the board called upon Jehanghir Hormusjee to explain two matters—(1) why certain articles purchased from another company had not been taken possession of; and (2) on what he grounded his right to receive an allowance of Rs. 300 a month for office expenses; and on the 15th June 1872 they passed a resolution stopping the allowance. The next event in order of time is the requisition for a general meeting, dated the 25th July 1872, and subsequently matters came to such a pass that, on the 31st August 1872, the directors passed a resolution at their meeting of that day (which has been already referred to) purporting to remove Jehanghir Hormusjee from his office of secretary and agent of the company. Without intimating any opinion whether the view the respondent directors have taken of the conduct and proceedings of Jehanghir Hormusjee be well grounded or not, I see no reason to doubt that they have *bona fide* entertained it as a matter of fact, and have considered that his past relations to the company and its affairs need review. But, on the other hand, there can be no reasonable ground for unfavourable comment (and particularly having regard to the large stake he himself has in the company) upon the conduct of Jehanghir Hormusjee in attempting to add to the board of direction persons more favourably inclined towards him than the present directors, or at least the majority of them were. If he can get a sufficient number of shareholders to side with him, he has nothing to do but have a resolution passed under the 76th article of association, removing the whole of the board and appointing others in their place. Supposing, however, that he cannot influence sufficient votes for the passing of a special resolution under article 76, still two of the present board, namely, (as he alleges) Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia (his chief opponent) and the chairman Sewjee Manockbhoy will have to retire at the next ordinary general meeting which must be held within the next month, and then a mere majority of shareholders can put other persons (as two of the applicants) in their places, and the third applicant as filling the tenth place now unfilled. So that the majority of shareholders have in their hands full power within a few weeks at most to elect the applicants directors, and the fact that such an effectual and speedy remedy is at their disposal is a strong argument against interfering by *mandamus*. To thrust the applicants by legal compulsion on the board would, as it seems to me, effect nothing that cannot be now effected in ordinary course and unless accompanied with the removal therefrom of Bhowani Wishwanath, Bhugwan Bhowan and Devdut Dhani, to do so would introduce great uncertainty and confusion into the constitution of the board. The whole matter, however, seems to me to resolve itself into this. Were there on the 2nd Sept. 1872 three casual vacancies in the board, and were the directors on that day legally (*i. e.*, within the powers of their articles of association) justified in appointing Bhowani Wishwanath, Bhugwan Bhowan and Devdut Dhani to fill such vacancies? If they were, then the general meeting of the 4th Sept. 1872 had no power to appoint the three applicants as directors, there being already duly appointed nine directors of the company. As to the propriety of this resolution of the directors of the 2nd Sept. 1872 in the face of a requisition for a general meeting of shareholders to appoint three new directors, and which meeting had been summoned for two days afterwards, it is for a general meeting of shareholders to pronounce. The only question now is, was the act legally valid? What then is a casual vacancy under article 72? The word casual in itself means something fortuitous, something not anticipated or predetermined. As used in article 72 it denotes a vacancy occurring otherwise than by reason of retirement on account of seniority of appointment (which is a vacancy anticipated and occurring necessarily in ordinary course) and includes vacancies occurring by reason of death or the occurrence of the casual events specified in article 67. If this be so, then there is no doubt that at the time of the general meeting of Nov. 1871 there were two casual vacancies in the board and two vacancies not casual, *i.e.*, occurring by reason of the retirement of the two directors Allarukhia Sewjee and Vullubdas Vundravundas by rotation. The two non-casual vacancies were filled up by the reappointment of the two retiring directors. It seems not to be contested that before that meeting the board might have filled up the two casual vacancies arising by Soorupchund Damersey and Tribhovandas Jugjeevandas having become disqualified. I cannot understand how the occurrence of that meeting can have taken from these two vacancies their casual character. It is argued that as the two casual vacancies then existed, and the shareholders were silent as to the filling of them, an intention not to fill them may be presumed. As to any express intention on their part not to fill them, it is not suggested that there is a vestige of evidence of it. Then subsequently to the meeting of November 1871, there occurred an undoubted casual vacancy by the death in February 1872 of Hormusjee Pestonjee. I cannot see that any such inference as is suggested is necessarily to be drawn from the omission of the shareholders at the meeting of November 1871 to fill up the places of Soorupchund Damersey and Tribhovandas Jugjeevandas, which had become vacant during the preceding year, and I consider that it is quite as reasonable to infer from that silence that the shareholders did not desire to interfere with the power of the directors to fill up these vacancies (a power which it cannot be denied existed down to the time of the meeting) as to make the other inference which is contended for. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the appointment by the directors present on the 2nd September of Bhowani Wishwanath, Bhugwan Bhowan, and Devidut Dhani, to be directors was a valid one, and that the appointment by the general meeting of shareholders on the 4th September of the applicants as directors was not a valid one. If this be so, the whole right and title of the applicants to have the writ granted falls to the ground, and I must therefore discharge the rule, and with costs.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

With many thanks to the publishers we beg to acknowledge receipt of this most useful compendium of information for travellers and residents, too, in India, and doubtless, as is the expressed intention of the publishers, it will eventually be the best Guide extant. There have been some alterations and additions made in the present volume, the chief of which are a nicely coloured map in the place of the former one, and a simplification of the Railway tables. The map has been specially engraved in London, and is neat, accurate, and admirable for reference, and further greatly enhances the value and usefulness of this exceedingly well-compiled *brochure*. Each province or presidency may be seen at a glance by the difference of colour and the lines of railway, telegraph and dawk routes; also the towns, cities, rivers, &c., are as distinct as any one could wish. With reference to the arrangement of Railway Tables, the plan now adopted is much more convenient than heretofore, as persons can, under the present method, ascertain the through routes by each line of railway, whereas by the old system, to a stranger it was rather difficult; now however the tables are so coupled that all information regarding the through journey to Calcutta and Madras is so plain that none can possibly mistake it. Several minor additions, too, have been made which do not require notice, but which add greatly to the value of the book as a medium for reference. The Guide is worth the price (8 annas) if only for the map it contains, and surely none will be without a copy, for as it now appears it is for the purpose it professes to be—a Guide—most invaluable and without equal. We wish the painstaking publishers all the success possible.—*Poona Observer.*

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

RE MOTILAL CULLIANDAS.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, renewed his application that the petition be dismissed. The case stood over from the last hearing, when insolvent was ordered to amend his schedule. The learned Serjeant then applied, on the usual certificate of the Clerk, that the petition be dismissed. The insolvent had since amended his schedule by inserting two Surat creditors, but he had served none of the notices which he was ordered to serve. The Commissioner said, after enquiry of the Clerk, that notices had been served upon the outstation creditors. The effect of dismissing the petition would be to tell him to file another one. He had given notice in the office to serve notices to all his creditors; and, therefore, the matter would be allowed to come on in the usual course.

RE DHUSRUMCHUND OODEYCHUND.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition and the application was granted.

RE DYAL TREECUM.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the man had been living beyond his means. The Commissioner, however, saw no ground for refusing the application, which was accordingly granted.

RE DR. PAUL FRANCIS GOMES.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. The Commissioner ordered the usual notices to be served.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following insolvents, among others, were granted their discharges:—Assa and Meerum, women, liabilities Rs. 516. Nicholas Gomes, a writer, liabilities Rs. 788. Bhugwandas Vundravun, a grain-seller, liabilities Rs. 2,047. Ramchunder Damodhurjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 873. Dorabjee Nowrojee, a shopkeeper, liabilities Rs. 7,293. Jugonnath Ramchunderjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 5,923. Narayen Wittojee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 3,491. Nagoo Ramjee, a liquor-seller, liabilities Rs. 1,704. Syeboo Ashma, a bricklayer, liabilities Rs. 1,088. Venoba Heerejee, a bricklayer, liabilities Rs. 489. Vincent de Silva, a fitter, liabilities Rs. 492. Damjee Meghjee, a muccadum, liabilities Rs. 27,113. Limjee Dinshaw Davur, liabilities Rs. 1,071. Hormusjee Ruttonjee, a shopkeeper, liabilities Rs. 3,474. Goolam Russool Abdool Rahimon, a fitter, liabilities Rs. 3,057. Khutree Tar Hussein, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 523. Eduljee Dorabjee Powalla, a writer, liabilities Rs. 3,150.

A NOVEL APPLICATION BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the agent of the liquidators of the Bank, moved under section 27 of the Insolvent Court Act that Bomonshaw Cawasjee, who obtained his discharge two months ago without any opposition, be directed to pay to the Bank Rs. 100 a month out of his salary of Rs. 300 per month as managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

Commissioner—Is it a usual order to make?

Clerk of the Court—Quite a usual order.

Commissioner—It may be at the hearing. I don't think I ever made such an order, certainly not within the last three years.

Mr. Marriott read an affidavit made by Mr. Hawkins, the agent of the liquidator, stating that there was only one creditor at first but that others were added afterwards. The insolvent had filed an affidavit in reply. On a reference to the schedule, his Lordship would see that the affidavit was hardly borne out. Mr. Bomonshaw Cawasjee was very well known to the profession and was an able managing clerk; and it would be difficult to believe that his salary was his only income. He has had for some time a brougham and horse for his use, which the learned counsel called a luxury. The learned counsel tried to show that the statements in the affidavit were not completely accurate when compared with the schedule. He, therefore, asked that Rs. 100 be deducted out of his salary and given to the Bank. If not, it would be utterly unfair to the creditors.

Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the insolvent, said the order asked for was unusual; and that the application was entirely without a precedent. It was an application with which no one who heard it could have any sympathy. This Bank had been the means of crowding the files of the court under decrees obtained against unfortunate contributories, which had been remorselessly enforced, under the remarkably strict injunctions received from the authorities at home. In making a decree against the insolvent, Mr. Justice Green severely remarked upon the strictness of the injunctions of the home authorities, which left the agent no discretion to compromise. It was remarked that the statements in the schedule were not borne out by the affidavit; but Mr. Hawkins had not taken the trouble to inform himself with the contents of the amended schedule. The question raised was a material one. Here the court had a remorseless and persecuting creditor on the one hand and an unfortunate insolvent on the other. The section referred to by Mr. Marriott was always considered a penalty or a quasi-penalty in regard to an insolvent with whose conduct the court is dissatisfied; and the court never added that condemnation unless there was reason to believe that the insolvent had misconducted himself. The learned counsel referred here to ex-parte Harden Re Harden, 28 Law Journal, p. 18, Bankruptcy Cases, in which Lord Justice Turner remarks—"Generally speaking, it has not been found a prudent course to annex a condition of this kind to a bankrupt's certificate. By such a proceeding he is sent back into the trading world with power to contract new debts, but crippled in his means of liquidating them." The section referred to corresponded with section 90 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 at home in all material respects; but the learned counsel said he could find no precedent for the present application. It should be remarked that the insolvent was not opposed either at the first or the second hearing though the usual notices had been served upon the Bank, which had also obtained a copy of the schedule; and to which insolvent had already made a payment of Rs. 2,000 on account of calls. The application was probably an afterthought on the part of the agent or those by whom he was guided in these matters. The learned counsel apprehended his Lordship would not create a precedent which might constitute an encouragement to the liquidators to take harsh proceedings against every wretched contributory. The application was made on behalf of the persecuting creditor, who showed no reason whatever why he took no step at the hearing of the matter; and he asked the court to punish the insolvent by reducing his salary, which he swore he found barely sufficient for a decent maintenance of himself, his wife, eight infant children, and other relations who were solely dependent upon him. On the face of the schedule, the learned counsel thought his Lordship would express a feeling of surprise that the insolvent managed to maintain himself and so many relations on the salary he received. A certain amount of *status* and a certain amount of respectability attached to him, and he was obliged to maintain his position in the employ of his present masters, which he wished to keep. When his Lordship saw him in a position of trust and responsibility, his Lordship would not think of putting him to straits under a section which was never intended to apply to him. Unless he earned something over and above his expenses, it was never intended that he should be mulcted and reduced to the necessity of contracting fresh debts. This was not an insolvency arising from misconduct, it arose from a misfortune and not a fault, and it would never have arisen in the case of any other company, because any other company would have been glad to meet his client half way. The learned counsel, therefore, asked the Commissioner not only to refuse the application, but also to mark his Lordship's sense of the harsh proceeding by granting his client the costs.

Mr. Marriott, in reply, argued that his client did not come too late to apply. (Refers to section 27 of the Act.) The application might be made any time before an insolvent gets his final discharge.

Commissioner—There is a great deal in the point that this application ought to have been made at the time of the discharge. It now comes as a new matter, and there is no reason shown why it should not have been made at the hearing. The application is a perfectly novel one, because it is made after the insolvent has obtained his discharge. I think the creditor had a perfect right to make it at the hearing, of which he has had notice. Now it appears to be entirely novel.

Mr. Macpherson—I am informed that no notice of the application has been given to the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner said he should make up his mind whether he could, at this stage, make such an order as was asked for. Hitherto he had generally adopted the principle laid down by Lord Justice Turner; and he thought it would be a punishment to reduce an insolvent's salary when it was only sufficient for his wants. His Lordship reserved his decision until next court day.

CALCUTTA TRADE.

Messrs. L. W. Toulmin & Co., in their well known circular, write thus of Calcutta trade—"1872 has passed away, leaving behind it anything but pleasant recollections to business men. The past year has been even more severe a strain on the resources of capitalists than the memorable year 1866, especially so for exporters of Calcutta produce, if indeed it has not been still worse with importers of British piece-goods. Entering upon another new year, it would be some consolation to see business generally established on a sounder basis than hitherto, and it may at least be wished that some such change will come about as early as possible in 1873."

Respecting "Jute" they write—"Sailings for the past month total the largest on record, viz., 300,000 bales, cuttings included, and if it is reckoned that nearly one-half of the whole are heavy bales, the total weight of fibre exported in one single month is enough for three months' consumption, all Europe and America included. It will be further observed, that the entries for the first five months of the current season exceed the enormous item of one million bales—an event unprecedented in the history of the article, and a marvel little dreamt of twenty years ago, when the total export for twelve months did not exceed fifty thousand bales."

INDIAN ITEM.

Mr. H. A. Harrison has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, and Mr. D. C. Halkett, Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. George is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Fort William during the absence on leave of Captain Jarrett.

The Howrah Magistracy.—We hear that Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, having returned from England, has taken over charge of the Howrah Magistracy from Mr. J. F. Hewitt, who has been appointed Manager of the Darbangah Raja's estate under the Court of Wards on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month.—*Englishman.*

A Fatal Railway Accident.—A native, named Kala Chand Dey, who was proceeding from Hooghly to Panduah by the No. 18 local up passenger train on the evening of the 2nd instant, met with a serious accident, which resulted in death. Before the train had come to a stand at the latter station, the deceased, being unaware that it would proceed any further, being booked up to that station only, jumped out in an opposite direction to which the train was proceeding, and fell between it and the platform, when the wheels passed over his legs and right foot. He was promptly removed by the first train to the Hooghly Hospital, where he died in the course of the night.—*Ibid.*

Still more about Nobin Chunder Chowdry.—Another case against Nobin Chunder Chowdry has come to the knowledge of the police in the shape of a clever piece of cheating. A lascar, who has a brother incarcerated in the Presidency Jail, was anxious to see him on the eve of a long voyage, but did not know how to procure an interview. Our hero, hearing of this at a coffee-shop, introduced himself to the brother, and accompanied him to the High Court, whence he said he would obtain a pass for the interview between the brothers, the fee for which would amount to Rs. 60. This sum was handed to him, with which he went upstairs towards one of the Judges' Courts, but forgot to return. The Magistrate before whom he was placed on this charge left the case open pending the result of the two cases in which he has already been committed to the High Court for trial.—*Ibid.*

Fatal Accident to a Jockey.—On Saturday evening, an accident, attended with fatal consequences to Mr. J. McLennan Crossley, a well-known jockey in the employment of Messrs. Smith and Co., happened on the Bhowanipore Road. From the police report it would appear that the deceased was returning from the steeple-chase at Baligunj about 6 o'clock, in a buggy, accompanied by a Mr. Thornton. On the Bhowanipore Road a collision took place between the buggy and a gharry driving in the opposite direction, and the deceased was violently thrown out. He was stunned and for some time remained insensible, but, on recovering, he was placed in a gharry and taken to his residence, where he was put to bed. After a short time he fell out of bed, and on the persons attending him proceeding to replace him, it was discovered that he was dead. The Police Surgeon and the Coroner were immediately informed.—*Ibid.*

East Indian Railway Traffic, Main Line.—Earnings week ending 28th December 1872, £55,090-11-5. Corresponding week last year, £44,789-18-4. Increase, £10,300-13-1. From 1st July 1872 to 28th December 1872, £1,017,991-1-0. From 1st July 1871 to 30th December 1871, £1,023,527-17-10. Decrease, £5,536-16-10. Miles open week ending 28th December 1872, 1,283. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 28th December 1872, £43-0-9. Corresponding week last year, £34-19-10. Increase, £8-0-11.—Jubbulpore Line. Earnings week ending 28th December 1872, £3,920-13-4. Corresponding week last year, £3,237-9-4. Increase, £683-4-0. From 1st July 1872 to 28th December 1872, £61,882-3-3. From 1st July 1871 to 30th December 1871, £61,059-19-7. Increase, £822-3-8. Miles open week ending 28th December 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 28th December 1872, £17-10-10. Corresponding week last year, £14-10-4. Increase £3-0-6.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The following is the list of the business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Tuesday:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. VII. of 1872 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burmah*) be taken into consideration.
2. Also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.
3. Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.
4. Also to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Punjab. The object is stated in the title.
5. Also to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burmah. The object is stated in the title.
6. Also to move that a Committee be appointed to revise the rules for the conduct of business.

Coal in Newfoundland.—The carboniferous formation of Newfoundland is distributed in the area of the Humber in what Mr. Murray has named the "inland trough of the Humber River and Grand Pond." The western outcrop of this trough, he says, strikes inland from the lower end of Deer Lake towards Adee's Pond at the head of the river and then along the left bank of the river towards the western shore of White Bay. The eastern outcrop runs along the edge of the upper end of Deer Lake towards Grand Lake.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

HASSAN ABDUL MANŒUVRES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HASSAN ABDUL.

The various camps now show signs of beginning actual work: all have arrived at their destination, except the 39th Regiment from Ferozepore, which has been kept at Rewat for some days, just one march out of Pindee, owing to a case of small-pox having occurred in the corps. They were, if all went well, to leave Pindee on the 30th, and would arrive at Hassan Abdul on New Year's Day.

The camp at Hassan Abdul is placed on the high ground on the right of the road (leading towards Peshawur), about one mile beyond the police station. Sir H. Tombs has taken up a very commanding position in the centre, and from a knoll behind his tent, on which his flag flies, he can see the whole of his division, and keep an eye on all that is going on. The ground all about the camp is much cut up by ravines; in some places thorn hedges have been judiciously placed around the edges of the deeper gullies, which will most likely save many a benighted wanderer from a dangerous fall. A number of roads have been made running in all directions, which give a neat and finished appearance to the encampment. On the extreme right are their three mountain batteries—two native and one European—under the command of Colonel Campbell, R. A.; next comes Sir Charles Brownlow's Brigade (the Guides and 23rd Pioneers), still incomplete owing to the non-arrival of the 39th; next Colonel Ross's, consisting of the 4th Sikhs from the Frontier, under Colonel Boisragon, the 19th P. I., and the 58th; on the extreme left Colonel Macpherson's two regiments, the 25th P. I. and the 14th Sikhs. This last brigade is also incomplete owing to the Lieutenant-Governor not allowing the 3rd Sikhs to leave Dehra Ismail Khan. This division has begun to work in brigades, and apparently to work in earnest, for the brigadier-generals are ordered to take those troops out at 10 A.M., and not return until half an hour before sunset. Ten miles further up the road is Lawrencepore, the head-quarters camp, which is pitched on the right hand side of the road, the main street running parallel to it. It is an enormous camp, larger, if anything, than the one at Delhi, but it includes the tents provided for the Madras and Bombay officers, of whom there are about twenty. Immediately behind this camp are all the commissariate mules; on the opposite side of the road is the moveable wooden shop, erected by Mr. Long, which contains a soda-water machine and nearly everything else a man can want. Mr. Baker, next door, has his brewery agency, where you can buy draught ale of which a barrel is always kept on tap. Jamaspji and Jehangeer too have a well stocked tent. There is an enterprising man also who has buggies and carriages on hire; and even a watch-maker has pitched a small tent with his board outside, hoping for the custom of those who may be rash enough to entrust their watches to his care. In rear of this bazaar are stationed the Sappers and Miners, provided with every requisite to build bridges, lay out telegraphic communications, or make entrenchments. Far away on the high ground stands a marvellous tent of a crimson colour with blue stripes; this I ascertained to be the residence of the Nawab of Bhawulpore, who at the early age of eleven has been dragged up here in charge of his Assistant Political Agent to see the *tamasha*, and learn the art of war as taught by the English. General Baber Jung Bahadoor, A. D. C., has also pitched his camp at this distant spot. The Commander-in-Chief's camp is now comparatively empty, as His Excellency has gone off to reconnoitre the ground about Torbela on the banks of the Indus. General McMurdo's division is nine miles further on, at Gondul—not such a good place by a long way, in my humble opinion, as Hassan Abdul. I need not trouble you with the details of how the other regiments lie, having given you the 1st division as a specimen. The artillery have just moved to Hadji Shah, quite close to Gondul, as Hameed, where they formerly were, was found too low and damp, and likely to be swampy in case of rain, which by the way is sadly needed, for the dust is something indescribable. The troops out manœuvring can scarcely be seen through it, and the trunk road, along which unceasing traffic is slowly trailing along from morning till night, has its course marked out, as far as the eye can reach across the barren treeless country through which it passes, by the continuous columns of dust. The cavalry have all assembled on the fine open plain at Shumshabad, and Colonel Wright may be congratulated on having, for the next ten or twelve days, as fine a command as a man can wish for—namely, nine picked regiments of cavalry. Several miles across this plain, and not far from the banks of the Indus, lies the outmost division of all, at Jalallia, commanded by General McDowell. This will be the one most closely watched by our friends across the water towards Sitana, who are very anxious to find out whether the *sirkar* has any *asl mutlab* in bringing together this great army. I expect they will not be able to resist the temptation of coming across on their mussucks to try and loot a gun or horse, or anything they can lay their hands on. Woe betide those soldiers who in an unguarded moment, go wandering alone near the Indus about dusk; there will surely be some one on the look-out for them.

Jalallia is now connected with Hassan Abdul by a very fair military road, which all the same would hardly do for artillery, on account of the ravines through which it winds. The supplies at all the camps seem to be thoroughly good; of grass there is more than enough, and the very best can be got for 2½ maunds per rupee; wood is in abundance; flour is cheaper out here than at Rawul Pindee; fowls, eggs, butter, vegetables, &c., can be got in any quantity. The various camps too seemed to be well patronized by ladies, for each one has some four or five, who have come out to rough it with their husbands, and in some cases with their children too.

The wonderful traction engine drags its weary way along somewhat faster than a bullock cart, bringing about thirty cases of beer each trip. It strikes me that this very expensive *shok* of our late excellent Viceroy will not last very long. In this emergency, when carriage is no doubt difficult to get, I daresay it will prove useful, but I do not believe it will ever answer permanently. The weather is very cloudy, and for the last three days rain has been expected, but in vain. It must come down soon, it will be a great thing to get it over before any of the manœuvres in the hills commence.—*Pioneer.*

THE (CALCUTTA) BALLYGUNGE STEEPLE CHASE.

The Lancer Cup.	
Kangaroo (Mr. F. Carlisle)	1
Forlorn Hope (Mr. J. Smith)	2
Corisande (Mr. M. Scott)	3
The Ballygunge Cup.	
Dauntless (Mr. Jim Macleod)	1
Norma (Mr. D. Landale)	2
Forlorn Hope (Mr. Branker)	3
The Suburban Cup.	
Countess (Mr. Moore)	1
Others distanced.	

The races were very successful. Enormous attendance. No *contretemps*.—*Pioneer.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

HEAVY RAINS.

LAWRENCEPORE, 5th January.

Wednesday.—The native troops were practising tent pegging for the forthcoming cavalry divisional games.

Thursday.—Heavy rain stopped all parades at all the camps. The new umpire rules, for introducing the system of chances of the German Kriegspiel into the decisions during present exercises, are under discussion at all the camps. General opinion is yet adverse. Lord Napier is shortly expected at Shumshabad. A boat bridge will probably be thrown across the Indus at or near Jaba by the Engineers.

Friday.—Probably for the first time since Waterloo, nine regiments of cavalry under one English leader were seen on parade. Splendid cool weather and no dust from previous rain. First movements in two lines, with supports followed by charge by brigades and retirement round flanks of remaining lines advancing. Movements in two lines, with advance in line of six regiments, who again retired by regiments, when second line advanced through the line and charged. The division finally galloped past reviewing officers, by regiments in line.

Saturday.—The proposed attack of first and third brigades on the second in line, from Hutti to Kumra covering road to Kamalpore, is rendered impossible by incessant rain all night; and to-day, owing to the continued downpour, it has had to be postponed till next week. Slight signs of stopping at 2 P.M.; strong breeze blowing, which may help to clear off the rain. Heavy clouds still overhead.

6th January.

Monday.—It is rumoured that one of the principal operations of the combined divisions will be the attack of two, driving back the third on Attock, a portion of the defending army being driven from their proper line of retreat in the direction of Jaba, about 8 miles below Attock, where a bridge will be thrown by the retreating force—the remainder will take refuge in Attock, which will probably be stormed.

All Friday night and Saturday, until 2 P.M., the different Camps were under water. Jallalia and Shumshabad being on nearly level ground, came off worst. There was much amateur draining and ditching during the night. The Chel overflowed and one trestle bridge was sent afloat. One horseman, in attempting the passage, was driven against the bridge, and narrowly escaped drowning. The ground at Hassan Abdul is considered so unfavourable for manœuvring, that it is not improbable the first division will leave to-morrow.—*Pioneer.*

Presentations Extraordinary.—About a month ago a mail train going up a steep incline on the Cornwall Railway met a mineral train coming down on the same line of rails, the driver of the latter having lost control. The driver of the passenger train, Samuel Westlake, immediately reversed his engine at full speed, and succeeded in running back, the two engines, however, approaching each other within a score of yards. The press having taken up the matter, a subscription was raised, and a sum of 100 guineas was collected, which yesterday afternoon was publicly presented by the Mayor of Plymouth at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large number of persons. Westlake received 50 guineas, the remainder being divided between the five other deserving officials of the two trains. Two men who jumped off on perceiving danger received nothing.—*Home Paper.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" on demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1872.

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Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

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FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

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Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

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DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
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For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry	" 25 "
St. Julien	" 15 "
St. Estephe	" 12 "
Medoc	" 10 "
LARRONDE FRERES'	
Margaux	" 15 "
Chateau Lafite	" 20 "
Superior Old Cognac	" 25 "
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Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.	

REMINGTON & Co.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE.
BOTTLED BY GEO. PURT, OF LONDON.

The first of this Season's shipment will arrive by the Redgauntlet, expected about 12th instant. The Undersigned recommend early applications should be made by intending purchasers, as the demand for this most excellent Beer is rapidly increasing. A few casks can be obtained in imperial pints. Orders can be booked for later shipments expected to arrive about the end of the month.

This Beer can be obtained retail of Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, Forbes Street, and wholesale of

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FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
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Tricoche & Co., 1866	" 16 " "
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VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 5th January 1873.

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"It will Cure the worst form of Ordinary or Sick Headache in Ten Minutes."

Dr. Prout characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

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PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
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ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
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(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Especially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

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Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

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can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

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Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

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never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
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TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to
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TO LET, a upper-storied PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th instant.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, IN ORDINARY,
TO H.E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

BEG to intimate that in accordance with suggestions offered by many of their CONSTITUENTS, they have decided on remaining in Bombay for the remainder of the cold weather.

H. and Co. believe that, in so doing, they will be supplying a want long felt by the inhabitants of this city.

They would also intimate that on the 1st January 1873 they will remove from Elphinstone Circle to the more spacious premises in Meadow Street, formerly the China Repository, as their present place is not large enough to display their stock. Hamilton and Co. would draw attention to their splendid and varied collection of Jewellery, Silver Articles, Watches and Clocks, Fancy Goods, Race Plate, and to the opportunity now afforded the Residents of Bombay for a good selection.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Jewellers in Ordinary.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, in-side Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
" " PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT	" 25
" OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	" 25
" HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	" 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	" 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	" 25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 50 to	" 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	" 600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
No. 3, Hornby Row.

WE have REMOVED our METAL MART STORES from CARNAC BUNDER to the COMPOUND adjoining our IRON WORKS at BYCULLA.
W. NICOL & Co.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling.)
LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Re. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.
23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C., who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country at a rate commencing with 3s. (three shillings) per ¼ cubic foot.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED
CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.
REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.
TERMS MODERATE.
HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
LADIES' BOOTS,
Beautifully made and moderate in Price.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital 1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property Merchandise, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .... Rs. 9,172,510

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Pelle, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,137,524-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were £917,251- 2- 1

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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